

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,244

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1970

Established 1887

Despite Huge Reserves

J.S. Showing Signs Of a Fuel 'Crisis'

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON (UPI).—The Boston Gas Co. announced its plan to import gas from Algeria to meet its needs for the coming winter. The company could not buy in the United States the natural gas it required.

At about the same time, the vice president of Braintree, Mass., asked bids on fuel oil to run its generating plant for another month. No bids were received.

The East Ohio Gas Co., serving Cleveland and other industrial centers, last month issued a warning. If there is severe widespread cold this winter, stores will have to shut down to provide gas to heat homes, tools and hospitals.

Hundreds of miles to the south, the country's largest electric producer—the Tennessee Valley Authority—is today desperately seeking coal to run steam plants. Its normal 80,000 stockpiles have dwindled to average supply level of only days. Some large plants have a four-day coal supply on hand.

Form of Rationing

These are symptoms of the fuel "crisis" in the United States today. All over America utility companies, pipeline distributors and oil, gas and coal producers are talking about energy shortages. Some forms of rationing already have been imposed. Other forms may become necessary if the fragile balance between fuel supply and demand is tilted the wrong way.

Wildcat strikes in the coal fields, pipeline breakdowns, railroad car shortages, trouble in the Middle East, a maritime strike, or an unusually cold winter could produce severe fuel problems affecting large segments of the population.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Nerve Gas Ship Sunk In Atlantic

No Leakage Seen Before Scuttling

ABOARD THE USS HARTLEY, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A Navy scuttling team boarded the nerve gas ship Leibon Bissell Bridge today and opened its valves, sinking the rusting Liberty ship and its dead cargo of 65-ton cargo to the bottom of the sea.

Four hours and six minutes later, the 448-foot bulk slipped beneath the surface of the ocean. Eight minutes after that, it was on the bottom of the Atlantic, the Navy said, hitting the ocean's floor at 25 miles an hour.

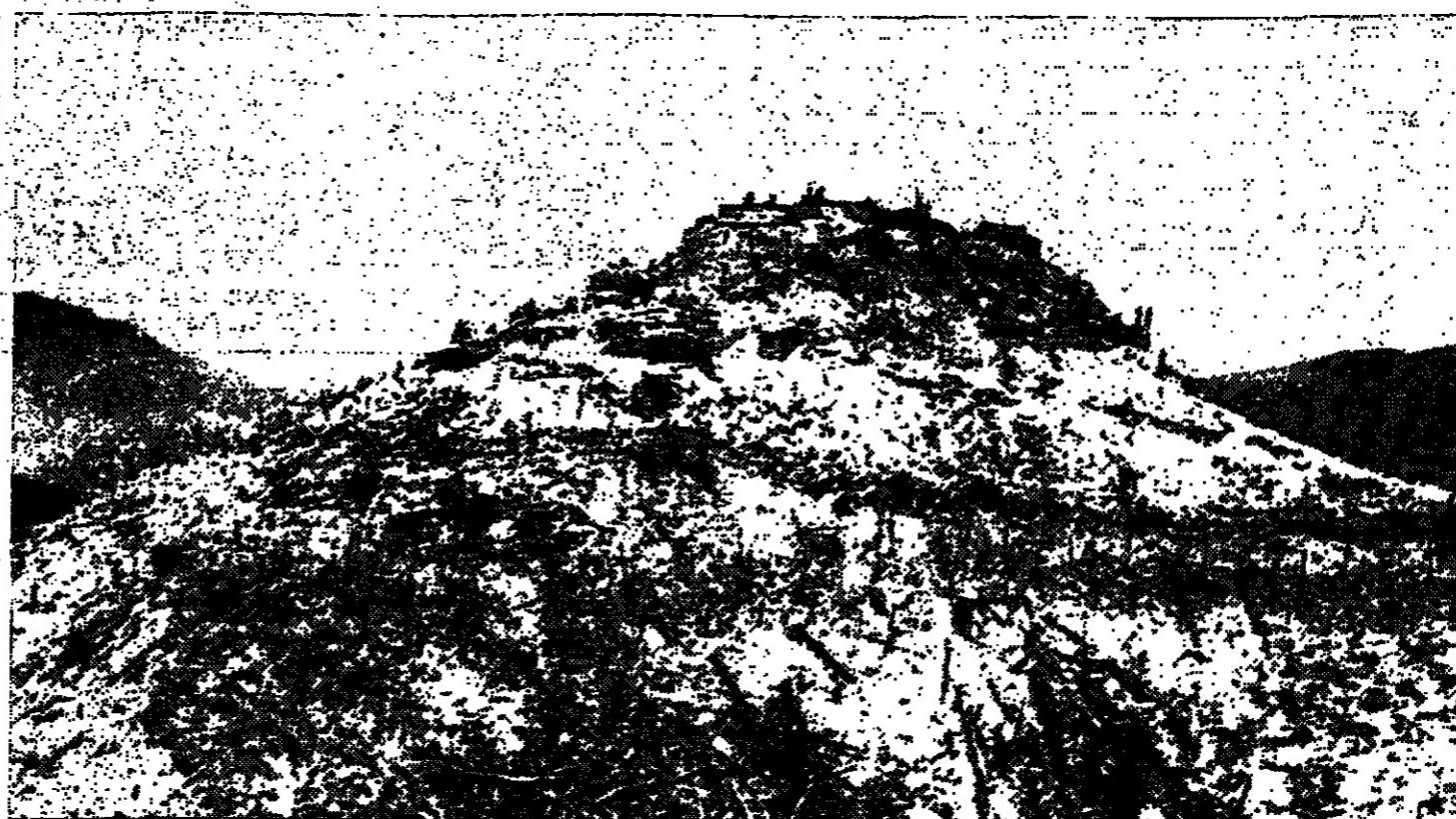
First aboard the rusting ship were three Army chemical experts from the Edgewood Arsenal. They had been transferred from a Coast Guard cutter to a whale boat and then to the old ship.

The scuttling crew reported it found in the hold the six white rabbits which traveled aboard the bulk on its two-year voyage from Sisco Point, N.C. The rabbits were aboard to serve as a warning of gas leaks among the cargo of gas rockets.

Higher utility bills are another likely prospect. The Tennessee Valley Authority recently announced electric rate increases that will add about 25 percent to consumer utility bills. The prices of industrial fuels, the President's Council of Economic Advisors reported last week, "have advanced with exceptional rapidity during the past year and especially during the first half of 1970." Coal prices are rising at an annual rate of 56 percent. Fuel oil has been going up at an annual rate of 48 percent. Big increases in natural gas prices are expected. They may cost consumers \$1 billion a year.

"Never before in this century," said John Emerson, an economist for the Chase Manhattan Bank, "have we faced such serious and widespread shortages of energy. These shortages are upon us now."

The chairman of the Federal Power Commission, John Naskis, confirmed that assessment in a speech last week. This de-



BALDING FIRE BASE—Once covered by jungle, this hilltop west of Hué is now Fire Base Kathryn, manned by troops of the 101st Airborne Division. Several such bases have been set up in the area to stem infiltration of Communist forces into the coastal lowlands to the east. The hill's flanks have been fortified with barbed wire and mines. An artillery piece pointing skyward can be seen on top of the hill.

U.S. Sending Saigon Troops Into Laos, Pathet Lao Charges

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The Communist-led Pathet Lao charged today that the United States has sent South Vietnamese "army units" over the Laotian border in a new act of war escalation.

Officially, the State Department tonight "reserved comment pending further inquiry." Administration sources earlier said they were prepared to deny that any Cambodian-like major allied border unit had crossed into Laos.

Army authorities insisted that even if that happened, there would be no danger to human life.

They said that the prospect was that the concrete vaults would slowly disintegrate over a period of time, thereby releasing the gas.

The Laotian border, they said, would penetrate the gas before it caused any widespread death to marine life and long before it might reach the surface.

In Geneva, U.S. spokesmen gave assurances along this line to the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabed. They told the committee that disposal of the Army gas could not endanger human life and would have but minimal effect on ocean life.

Christopher H. Phillips, chief U.S. delegate to the UN, told the committee that disposal of the Army gas could not endanger human life and would have but minimal effect on ocean life.

They said that the prospect was that the concrete vaults would slowly disintegrate over a period of time, thereby releasing the gas.

The Laotian border, they said, would penetrate the gas before it caused any widespread death to marine life and long before it might reach the surface.

In Geneva, U.S. spokesmen gave assurances along this line to the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabed. They told the committee that disposal of the Army gas could not endanger human life and would have but minimal effect on ocean life.

Four of the helicopters were reported shot down in the last few days. In Saigon, a U.S. military spokesman was asked if any were carrying South Vietnamese troops.

The Associated Press reported that he replied: "We don't discuss the missions of aircraft that are lost."

South Vietnamese military spokesmen were reportedly not available for comment.

The Pathet Lao's leader, Prince Souphanouvong, said in an interview broadcast yesterday by the Pathet Lao news agency that at the disposal of the resistance movement.

Baghdad radio said a "responsible source" told guerrilla leaders now in Baghdad for talks with top Iraqi officials.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

The Egyptians also "kidnapped" Sgt. Sadiq Mahassen and a driver, Cpl. Mohammed Amin, of the Iraqi military attaché's office in Cairo.

It charged that Egyptian authorities last night arrested Daoud al-Rawi, director of the Iraqi commercial center in Cairo, and added that his detention place was still unknown.

Bid to Hold Two Algerians Rejected by Israeli Court

JERUSALEM, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Mystery today surrounded the whereabouts of two detained Algerian passengers of a British airliner, after the Israeli Supreme Court overruled a bid to keep them in custody.

Usually well informed sources said yesterday that the pair, Maj. Khatib Djeloul, reported to be secretary-general at the Algerian presidency, and Ali Belaziz, a leading businessman, were expected to be freed within a couple of days.

But Israeli newspapers said today that they may have been taken on a two-day tour of the country at their own request and would in that case not be leaving until Thursday.

Two International Red Cross

Arab Refugee Agency of UN Almost Broke

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 18 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant warned today that the UN agency responsible for Palestine Arab refugees could not meet its cash obligations beyond the beginning of 1971.

Mr. Thant urged next month's opening session of the General Assembly to take emergency measures to put the UN Relief and Works Agency on a sound financial footing "to enable the essential work of the agency to be maintained in the coming year."

He sent to all member states a financial report from UNRWA commissioner-general Laurence Michelmore of the United States.

"In the present circumstances the agency will be unable to meet its cash obligations beyond the first months of 1971," Mr. Thant said. "And its obligations will in effect exceed cash assets by the end of the year."

Mr. Michelmore said that in the first half of this year the financial situation "continued to deteriorate and the threat of a breakdown in the agency's services" for the estimated 1.2 million Arab refugees "became more imminent."

Despite appeals for more funds that resulted in a "helpful response," the results have been "quite inadequate" and the income provided is still \$5 million less than its total requirements, which are \$45 million this year and an estimated \$47 million next year.

With more and more children of the refugees growing up, the most significant increase in UNRWA expenditure has been for education—34 percent in three years.

To meet costs, Mr. Michelmore said, reductions have been put into effect by discontinuing certain subsidies to Arab governments for health and education services, cutting out distribution of soap except in emergency camps, reducing supplementary feeding programs, and reducing the number of university scholarships.

Fatah Delegation On First Official Visit to Singapore

SINGAPORE, Aug. 18 (NYT).—A three-man delegation from el-Fatah, the Palestinian guerrilla group, is making that organization's first official visit to Singapore.

The group arrived yesterday from Djakarta where, they said, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik had promised them "full material and moral support."

The Arab group's visit here is expected to raise some quiet controversy as Singapore has close ties with Israel.

El-Fatah spokesmen said at a news conference today only that the Singapore government was aware of their visit and had placed no restrictions on them.

Singapore's Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, is to lead a high-level delegation to Lusaka, Zambia, next month for the conference of non-aligned nations.

One interpretation of the el-Fatah visit is that Mr. Lee is anxious to re-establish Singapore's credentials as a genuinely non-aligned country. The presence of an Israeli military training team here, the traditional strong ties with Britain and the recent increased American investments, have raised some questions about Singapore's neutral posture.

lafayette gift shop

in the basement of

AMERICAN EXPRESS

11 rue Scribe (near Opera)

High quality merchandise at maximum discount prices

Monday-Friday:
9 a.m.-5 p.m.
Saturday: 9 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

CHUNN
Established 1928
Norman Alberman (Pres.)
PERFUMES
Cosmetic Gifts, Gloves, Soaps,
Cosmetics & Substantial export discount!
43 RUE HICHEZ, PARIS
M. Follies-Bergere-L. 824 4205/5854



PIGS IS BEAUTIFUL—Now here's a scene that would make many a policeman proud of the name given him. A happy porcine family trots delicately home in Kenton, Del., directed by Mike Jones, riding piggy-back.

Arms Cache Discovered

Explosions and Hoax Calls Create London Bomb Scare

By Paul Hofmann

LONDON, Aug. 18 (NYT).—A series of explosions and arms cache discoveries has generated a bomb scare in London that is keeping the police busy and providing the newspapers with colorful headlines.

Pranksters and cranks have intensified the plot psychosis during the last few days with telephoned bomb warnings to news organizations, airlines, hotels, police stations and—today—the House of Commons.

Invariably, the anonymous callers speak in what news reports describe as "a strong Irish accent." The news media are linking the terrorism to the outlawed Irish Republican Army and other underground groups of Irish extremists, although evidence pointing in that direction is scarce.

The latest London blast occurred early this morning in Regent Street in the heart of the city when a homemade bomb went off at the office of the Spanish airline Iberia. It damaged the doorway and shattered some glass, but nobody was hurt.

Later today, an arsenal was uncovered in a raid on a house in an undisclosed west London location.

The police seized machine guns, rifles, revolvers and ammunition. Last week, the police found bombs and other weapons during searches of several homes in southwest London. Six men, all or most of them Irish, were formally charged with conspiring to carry out bombings.

Sunday night, a young couple was gravely injured when a bomb exploded in their small car in the Soho quarter. Investigators theorize that the pair had found the bomb in a bag in a movie theater and were on their way to a nearby police station to turn the bag in,

Russia Reportedly Seized Jews Who Asked to Emigrate

TEL AVIV, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Twenty-five Soviet Jews who signed petitions demanding the right to emigrate to Israel have been rounded up by Russian police in the last two months, it was charged.

Mr. Eban said there could be no ambiguity about the latest violations reported long after the cease-fire came into effect.

He refused to accept, however,

the definition that there was a crisis between Israel and the United States, although he said frank discussions were being held on many problems, some of which were common ground and some on which agreement had not been reached.

But the English-language Jerusalem Post today carried a long article from its correspondent in New York headlined: "U.S.-Israel rift widened by suspicions on both sides."

In an editorial it referred to the "increasingly ill-tempered exchanges" and added: "The American refusal to accept the inconvenient facts" of the Egyptian breach of the standstill has undermined Israel's faith in American intentions more than any other watering down of earlier commitments."

The article said the "current decline in Israel-U.S. relations... has snowballed with mutual suspicion in both Jerusalem and Washington."

It added that Washington was "privately seething" over Israel's actions.

Shot Across Suez

TEL AVIV, Aug. 18 (AP).—A single bullet was fired at the Israeli lines across the Suez Canal cease-fire line, the military command said today.

The incident occurred yesterday evening and was the fourth such minor Egyptian shooting violation reported by the Israelis.

As in previous cases, no one was wounded and no fire was returned.

Plane and Copter Collide in Filming; 3 Die, 1 Missing

DUBLIN, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The filming of a simulated war film ended in tragedy today when two planes collided, killing three people.

A replica of a German Fokker biplane and a helicopter filming the battle collided and both craft crashed into the Irish Sea. Six vintage aircraft were taking part in the movie, called "Zeppelin."

Two of the three dead were believed to be Americans. They were cameraman Skeets Kelly and director Burch Williams. The third man was French-born helicopter pilot Gilbert Ghoman. All were in the helicopter.

James Liddy, of the Irish Army's Air Corps, who was flying one of the biplanes, was reported missing.

Spain Is Deporting 50 Foreign Hippies

ALICANTE, Spain, Aug. 18 (AP).—Police have arrested more than 50 foreign hippies and have asked them to leave Spain, the Field News Agency said today.

The agency said the hippies were among hundreds of youths—mostly Europeans—who have been camping in a park near Alicante's center. Some of the youths were charged with vagrancy, others with homosexuality.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
5 RUE DAUPHINE, PARIS — OPE. 73-04
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER
"SAK ROO DOO NOO" OR
"DOOZ ROO MEWLAH" LYON
(12 Rue Malez, LYON).

Czech Refugees Form Committee

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18 (AP).—A world movement of free Czechoslovaks was established yesterday at a meeting at which refugees now living in nine Western countries were represented.

The four-day meeting of more than 100 delegates was held in Naarden, near Amsterdam, where the Czech humanist Jan Amos Comenius was buried 300 years ago.

The Czechoslovak representatives elected a working secretariat with its headquarters in London and said that within the next year they will organize a world committee representing the 170,000 Czechoslovak refugees throughout the world.

Pathet Lao Accuses U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

The Communist attack began before dawn yesterday eight miles west of Fire Support Base O'Reilly, 12 miles east of the Laotian border and 390 miles north of Saigon.

The U.S. command reported no major ground fighting across Vietnam but said two U.S. soldiers were killed and five wounded by body traps.

The U.S. command announced today that the 615-member Marine Wind Support Group 17 began leaving for Japan as part of the Nixon administration's Phase-4 withdrawal of 50,000 men from the war zone by Oct. 16.

Amphib in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Communist forces ambushed a government food convoy bound for Phnom Penh yesterday and made off with a rather large number of truckloads of rice, Aug. 18 is not a day of widespread celebration.

Instead, Peking radio broadcast a summary of an article in the party theoretical journal Red Flag outlining recent efforts at rebuilding the Communist Youth League.

The league, which once was a source of Communist party members and a major power, came under attack from the Red Guards after the rally four years ago and was apparently reduced to inactivity.

Today's broadcast said the Youth League must be the vehicle for training "revolutionary successors."

The league's error before the Cultural Revolution, it added, had been paying too little attention to Mr. Mao's thought, but now Mr. Mao's works are the basis of its training program.

Czech Airliner Damaged in Zurich

ZURICH, Aug. 18 (AP).—A Soviet-built Tupolev aircraft of the Czechoslovak airline caught fire after a belly landing at Zurich airport and was partially destroyed, airport officials reported today.

All passengers and crew were evacuated in time. There were no injuries.

Officials said the pilot of the twin-engined jet-on-a-flight from Prague—apparently decided on a belly landing after the undercarriage failed to fold out.

Chou Expected to Make Tour Of Mideast, Africa, Europe

HONG KONG, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Premier Chou En-lai of Communist China is expected to make an extensive tour abroad this year that will take him to the Middle East, Africa and Europe.

The journey, which will climax a year of busy diplomatic activity, will underline China's return to an active foreign policy after the isolationalist days of the Cultural Revolution of 1966-67.

According to reports from Peking and abroad, Mr. Chou has accepted invitations to visit the Arab and Israeli peoples.

He will try to win his husband's seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hauner spoke at a news conference called by the newly organized Council for Russian Jews.

He said hundreds of Jews had signed petitions and applied for permits to leave Russia.

Until two months ago, none of them had been bothered by the Soviet authorities, Mr. Hauner said.

However, many of them had been dismissed from their jobs or harassed by their employers, he added.

Mr. Hauner said the official crackdown began June 15, 48 hours before a visit to Moscow by Secretary-General U Thant of the United Nations.

Iain Macleod's Widow Seeks Commons Seat

POTTERS BAR, England, Aug. 18 (UPI).—An effort to get peace talks going between the Arabs and Israelis showed little progress today.

Negotiator Gunnar V. Jarring got an assurance from the Egyptian side that it would work for the goals of "peace and justice" in the area. But the Israelis were not willing to start talks until after their complaint of a missile buildup by the Egyptians on the Suez canal was disposed of satisfactorily.

Yemen's First Rainfall In 3 Years Is Too Late

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Yemen, where an estimated 1.8 million persons are facing starvation because of drought, has received its first heavy rains in ten years, the Middle East News Agency said today.

The news agency said a four-hour rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

The news agency said the heavy rainfall, however, fell after the planting season, therefore too late to help the nation's farmers and immediately alleviate the lot of the starving population. The agency did not say when the rain fell but said it was the heaviest in ten years and the first rain of any kind in three years.

<p

Nixon Is His Own PR Man For Biggest Paper in U.S.

By Carroll Kilpatrick

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI)—President Nixon carried his press relations campaign to America's largest daily circulation newspaper today by personally briefing the editors of the New York Daily News on foreign and domestic issues.

Mr. Nixon flew here this afternoon and then was driven to the

Senators Say Agnew Tries Intimidation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Sponsors of the "amendment to end the war" charged Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew today with waging a dangerous, unprecedented and subversive attack on the Senate.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., said Mr. Agnew's attack on advocates of the Vietnam withdrawal was "subversive of the democratic process."

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., said the Vice-President was intimidating the public with tactics reminiscent of McCarthyism, Nazi Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., said the Nixon-Agnew administration was creating "a climate of fear" that had silenced the press.

The bitter assault followed Mr. Agnew's speech to veterans in Miami Beach, attacking by name backers of legislation to force withdrawal from Vietnam by June 30, 1971. Mr. Agnew, singling out Sen. McGovern and Sen. Hatfield, said "they don't give a damn" and he scored isolationists, pacifists, and "blind impulsive politicians."

Sen. Fulbright said the Vice-President was raising "animosity and hatred toward members of the Senate" by patriotic organizations.

He charged that Mr. Agnew's speeches were "far more dangerous" than the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy's crusade against Communists in government, since Mr. Agnew is a member of the executive branch. He said he knew of no precedent for a Vice-President to attack personally members of the body over which he presides.

Sen. Hatfield warned "that the most repressive period in history followed the silencing of public debate by the use of fear tactics by those in power." He said "Nazi Germany, McCarthyism, Hungary and Czechoslovakia all stand as examples of people intimidated into silence and fear."

Mr. Agnew, he said, had not only attacked senators, but the Constitution itself, by his refusal to recognize the role of Congress in a war.

Sen. McGovern, addressing the Association for Education in Journalism, said the administration was trying to "harass and intimidate the press." He suggested that it had already succeeded in part, because the media had accepted the Cambodian military operation as a success and had been "amazingly tolerant" of the administration.

The McGovern-Hatfield amendment will probably come to a vote in the Senate late this month.

The sponsors, far short of a majority, say they may seek to widen support by extending the date for withdrawal from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1971.

On Damages in Demonstrations

Student Association Warned Of Lawsuits by Universities

By Lawrence Feinberg

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18 (UPI)—The general counsel of the National Student Association yesterday warned students to expect lawsuits from their universities this fall for property damages resulting from protest demonstrations.

Lawyer Michael Nussbaum said he also expects students to file more lawsuits against their universities over the censorship of student newspapers, dormitory rules and discrimination against women.

"I want students to take the same risks and have the same rights as other citizens," Mr. Nussbaum said. "I'd like there to be no field such as student rights—just citizen rights. But we're long way from that."

Mr. Nussbaum spoke at a forum during the student group's 22d annual convention, being held at Macalester College.

He said the University of Mississippi sued student demonstrators for damages last spring and almost won its case, but was not able to show exactly what caused what damage.

But Mr. Nussbaum said, "It's getting easier to identify students in the demonstrations because the universities now photograph almost everything that happens."

A Dilemma

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

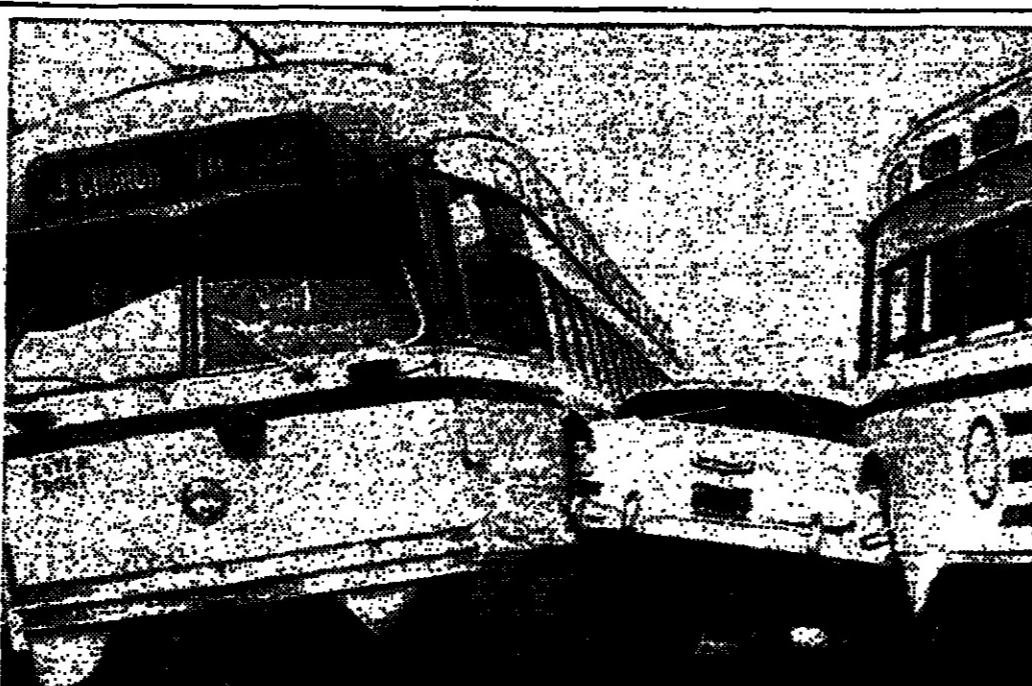
NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

You will enjoy shopping

AT HELENE DALE'S

7, rue Scribe - PARIS IX^e

For Perfumes & Gifts at Expert Prices



INSTANT COMPACT—The chubby Chevy just couldn't quite make it when it tried to squeeze in between two trolley cars in San Francisco. Police said no one was hurt.

FBI Places Angela Davis On Ten-Most-Wanted List

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Angela Davis, the former university lecturer who is charged with murder in the San Rafael, Calif., courtroom shootout on Aug. 7, was placed on the FBI's list of ten most wanted fugitives.

Reported possibly headed for Cuba, the 26-year-old Negro Communist is the third woman ever placed on the most-wanted list in 20 years. The FBI said Miss Davis should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

A federal warrant was issued in San Francisco Aug. 15 charging her with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder and kidnapping.

The FBI has hunted for her throughout the country after she apparently eluded police by 20 minutes over the weekend in Birmingham, Ala., where she was born Jan. 26, 1944.

The former instructor at the University of California at Los Angeles has been known by the nickname Tamu, the FBI said.

Placing her on the top ten means that wanted posters with her picture will be distributed throughout the United States and probably in Mexico as well. Authorities in San Rafael said today a trip to Mexico with a teenage gunman led in part to the fact he once possessed the .38 automatic used in the shootout.

Mr. Gardner formally initiated Case I, outlining his case against Miss Davis.

Marin County District Attorney Bruce B. Bailes filed an affidavit outlining his case against Miss Davis.

Miss Davis was charged with first degree murder in the shotgun slaying of Judge Harold Haley. The judge, two San Quentin inmates, both Negroes, and Jonathan P. Jackson, 17, a Negro, were killed after Jackson pulled a gun in the courtroom, fired three bullets and tried to escape with five hostages.

Marin authorities said Miss Davis was wanted as "a principal in the crime," not as a conspirator. Under California law, anyone aiding or abetting in a major crime is held equally responsible with direct participants.

Mr. Bailes' affidavit said Miss Davis and Jackson "were seen in the company of each other on several occasions during the two-week period preceding Aug. 7, and were observed crossing the border from Tijuana, Mexico, into California on July 31 in an automobile registered to Angels Y. Davis."

The district attorney said that

the university, against students who are seeking a partial refund of tuition because classes were canceled.

If the university wins the case, Mr. Nussbaum said, it probably will be because the court decides that colleges "need flexibility to meet current situations." But, he said, that would run counter to the rule NSA is trying to establish in other cases—that university regulations based on agreements with student groups are legally enforceable.

Mr. Nussbaum said universities may require student groups to post bonds this fall to cover possible property damage before allowing controversial speakers on campus. He warned that universities will probably make increasing use of injunctions and told students, "Unless you are willing to go to jail, don't violate them."

Small Audience

The calm legal rights discussion, attended by about 40 students, was in contrast to the turbulent turnout at the business meetings, which usually are attended by about 600 delegates, alternates and observers.

One meeting late Saturday night broke into pandemonium, with girls screaming hysterically when members of a "guerrilla theater" group switched off the lights and started loud war whoops.

A few minutes earlier, after about five minutes' debate, the convention had adopted a resolution authorizing officers to "negotiate a peace treaty" with students from both North and South Vietnam. The treaty would be submitted to campuses for a referendum.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

NSA was "a major organizer of the strike," Mr. Nussbaum said, and it is considering intervening in the suit, on the same side as to the United Nations.

Mr. Nussbaum said a suit filed by 15 students against closing of George Washington University by a student strike last May presents a "dilemma" for the national student group.

Page 4—Wednesday, August 19, 1970 *

Sound and Fury...

The McGovern-Hatfield proposal to call a legislative halt to American participation in the Vietnamese war by a fixed date is an expression of that portion of American public opinion to which American withdrawal from Southeast Asian conflicts is the overriding consideration.

The administration program is equally concerned with withdrawal, but is trying to do so under conditions that will not permit an immediate, forcible take-over by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces.

There are obvious differences between the two approaches. The first would do more to allay American concern over the war at the expense of creating deep concern in non-Communist areas of Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The second would temper this latter concern, at the cost of more American lives and dollars, more anti-war protests and disturbances.

But the differences are not great enough to justify the kind of rhetoric that has been employed on both sides. Vice-President Agnew's use of terms like "surrender" and "blueprint for the first defeat in American history" is low in plane, if high in key. Sen. McGovern's dark predictions of one-man government (through a presidential "monopoly" of television time) and of a muzzling of the press through government harassment are equally beyond the limits of reasonable debate.

How the McGovern-Hatfield amendment will fare, and how successful Sen. McGovern may be in stirring up anti-administration

feeling, are matters that future voting and opinion polls may pass upon. But one thing is already certain: President Nixon is failing in his announced objective, stated so effectively in his inaugural address, of lowering the temperature of public debate in the United States.

For this, Mr. Nixon is by no means solely responsible. He has tried, valiantly and with a good deal of success, to promote negotiation, rather than confrontation, in foreign relations; he has sought personally to keep the level of domestic discourse on rational levels. His opponents have by no means been reticent in adding to the emotionalism of the discussion of issues.

But restraint is primarily a presidential responsibility. It is paying off, to a not inconsiderable extent, in foreign affairs, where the administration position has not been to take umbrage at every foreign provocation. It is failing at home, because the Vice-President, with presidential approval, is using complex words to express simplistic doctrines, and shedding far more heat than light in the process.

Again, the political dividends or losses from this dichotomy must await the next elections. But in view of what the President so rightly urged upon the country when he first took office, it is a grave disappointment. The United States needs a breathing spell from divisive oratory; it needs cool consideration of its needs, and the means of achieving those needs. And it needs, above all, an example from its highest officials. Mr. Agnew is not giving that example.



SALT and the Senate

From its origins in the Johnson administration, the Safeguard ABM system has been a missile in search of a mission. The public rationale for anti-ballistic missile defense has been chosen, and repeatedly altered, in terms of what makes the best sales pitch to Congress.

This summer's curious rationale, just repeated at a White House press briefing in New Orleans, is that Safeguard expansion is the only way to get Russia to accept both a unilateral limitation of offensive SS-9 missiles and a mutual limitation of defensive ABMs at a low or zero level.

The immediate presidential objective is to defeat in Wednesday's Senate vote the Brooke amendment, which seeks to suspend expansion of the Safeguard system beyond the two sites approved by a 50-to-50 tie vote last year. But the slight progress reported from Vienna in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), which have just adjourned until November, hardly bears out the administration case.

Neither Safeguard, nor the deployment of multiple warhead MIRV missiles, nor any of the other measures explained as aiding "negotiations from strength," has hastened the still-lacking Soviet counterproposals needed to advance the SALT negotiations. But they probably have hastened countermeasures in Soviet weaponry, a likelihood that challenges the value of expanding Safeguard at this point as a supposed "bar-gaining chip" for SALT.

The administration has defended its decision to seek a limited rather than a comprehensive halt in the nuclear missile race on the grounds that it would be better to halt expansion now of those weapons that can be halted easily in the growing nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers and to take

up more difficult issues in a later phase of the talks.

The same argument was made, unfortunately, in 1963 for going ahead with a limited Soviet-American ban on testing nuclear warheads. Instead of accepting Premier Khrushchev's offer of two or three inspections a year to permit a comprehensive ban, including underground explosions, it was argued that continuous negotiations would achieve a comprehensive test ban later.

History has shown (1) that the proposal of two or three inspections a year, then seemingly few and risky, would arouse far less concern today, now that detection methods have improved; (2) that underground testing has permitted the weapons race to proceed at full speed, giving the world ABM and MIRV, which a comprehensive ban probably would have headed off; (3) most important, that the limited test ban, by quieting world protest, has made it virtually impossible to achieve a comprehensive ban.

A notion that seemed plausible to me and many others last spring, that from the campuses of the nation could come a veritable army of volunteer peace workers for candidates committed to ending the war and meeting our urgent domestic problems, is simply not working in the campaign of their choice this summer.

The best proof of that proposition can be found here in the senatorial campaign of Joseph D. Duffy, the national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

Duffy has by all odds the most effective organization I have seen working this year for any "peace candidate." He has expanded his base from the active group of McCarthy supporters to include many blacks and union leaders, who were on the other side of the 1968 presidential nomination fight.

In Wednesday's primary, he has a reasonable chance to upset the Senate candidate endorsed by John M. Bailey, the last and most successful of the oldtime state Democratic bosses.

Whether a comprehensive rather than a limited halt in the missile race can still be achieved in the SALT talks now depends primarily on Moscow and the United States Congress.

If the Soviet Union really wants to halt the missile race and insists, in its counter-proposals next fall, on banning MIRV and ABM, it is doubtful that the Nixon administration can continue to demand on-site inspection and the other conditions it has advanced that make a comprehensive agreement impossible.

If the Senate still wants the comprehensive mutual halt in missile deployment it proposed by overwhelming vote last spring, it can begin to put teeth in its resolution by voting the Brooke amendment this week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The U.S. and Israel

Five instances have been observed by Israeli intelligence of SAM ground-to-air missile sites being added to the existing Egyptian defense line. Not only photographs but electronic recordings of new radar signals make it clear that the terms and indeed the spirit of the cease-fire have been broken. American comments on the Israeli allegations have been diplomatically vague.

Have they been extended or not? The United Nations has a reputation, dating from the war in the Yemen, of turning a blind eye to inconvenient happenings in the Middle East. It will be a bad day when the United States adopts those standards.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

* * *

America . . . will not permit Israel to be put at a military disadvantage should the discussions founder on Egyptian deceit. Excessive complaints by the Israelis could, however, wear American patience thin and weaken the U.S. commitment. There are times in diplomacy where it is wise to

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 19, 1895

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Victory has crowned the fifty-year fight of the women of America for suffrage, and today they stand on an equal footing with men. For the first time in history the women of the United States will vote for a Presidential candidate next November. This is made possible by the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment in the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature today by the narrow margin of two votes. There were 49 for and 47 against.

Fifty Years Ago

August 19, 1920

NEW YORK.—Colonel C.S. Spalding, a wealthy sugar planter in Hawaii, proposes to lay a cable from Honolulu to San Francisco with a system of inter-communication between the various Islands. He estimates that the entire system would cost the sum of \$4,000,000. He wants the Hawaiian Government to guarantee him an annual subsidy of \$30,000 for twenty years. In return for this subsidy all the messages sent by the Hawaiian Government will be transmitted free.

Some Points Emerge From SALT Talks

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—Many long months ago, when the way was cleared for what have become known, redundantly, as the SALT talks, some American arms controllers argued that the talking would be more important than any agreement that might be reached. Now that Phase II of SALT (the four months at Vienna), has ended and Phase III (at Helsinki) has been scheduled to begin Nov. 2, it appears that the talking has been highly profitable but that the agreement is vital.

Despite the official lid of silence on the substance of the talks, a number of points are clear. One is that the United States started out far in advance in its thinking, both inside and outside government, on the subject of the nuclear arms race—the problems and how it might be curbed. Some experts estimate there was perhaps a year's time gap involved.

Historically, the Soviet bureaucracy forces the diplomats, the scientists and the military to stay in their own bailiwicks, sending their ideas up their own bureaucratic ladder to the top. Only then, if approved, does an idea of one group start down the bureaucratic ladder of the other.

Now there is evidence that this procedure has been altered radically, that, for example, foreign defense officers can talk directly to military counterparts and others about the issues involved in SALT.

One reason for the change has been the Soviets' observation of how the process works in the United States. Another has been a necessity born of the thousands of pages of printed hearings of last year's American ABM debate, plus the Congressional Record's account of Senate floor debate, all of which had to be absorbed. There has been much more such material, though not in equal amount, pouring into Moscow this year. Another factor in the changing Soviet ways has been the U.S. effort to speed up the Soviet process by letting Moscow know in advance of Vienna how it was itself proceeding. This was the so-called "building block" technique described in President Nixon's state of the world report last spring. There is evidence the Soviets have accepted the technique.

Soviet Speed-Up

This talking-out process appears to have speeded up Soviet understanding of the complex nuclear arms issue and produced some common understandings of the elements involved—elements that have no ideological coloration and are susceptible to a high degree of mathematical precision, as in the case of the laws of nature.

Because this process has proved so valuable at the SALT talks it is expected to become a permanent part of any treaty. The idea is not to establish a new international bureaucracy but to provide, in an arms limitation treaty, for periodic Soviet-American meetings. Such meetings would offer an opportunity for one side or the other to raise what seems to it suspicious goings on that fit of treaty violations, or for one side to tell the other why it is doing this or that outside the treaty if its actions might be taken as an infringement of treaty provisions. For example, if the United States were to erect new radars for airways control or as part of an early-warning system to protect against Soviet missiles, its actions could be construed by Moscow as work toward an ABM system banned by the treaty. Explanations with evidence, might be vital in avoiding a crisis.

Beyond the value, both in the SALT talks and as part of a treaty setup, of the talking process, however, there remains the necessity of an agreement. SALT has made it clear beyond doubt that any treaty must be built around a trade-off of the American Safeguard ABM system for a Soviet curb on its massive SS-9 missiles. Since the talks began last November in Helsinki (Phase I), both sides have proceeded with testing and deployment of these and other strategic nuclear weapons. Only a treaty will halt the process.

The treaty now in prospect, however, is limited to an initial "building block" quantitative control. It would permit qualitative improvements in numerous respects. Most widely known among these is the continuation of multiple warhead development and deployment—the

alternative, as the Kremlin knows, is a continuing arms race moving into new levels of strategic systems. If there is no treaty, Safeguard will proceed and might become an area defense system. There will be new bombers in larger numbers than otherwise and perhaps U-2s will get off the drawing boards. Land-based missiles probably would go into hard-rock sites yet become mobile as well.

Billions of rubles—and dollars—are involved here. But perhaps even more persuasive to Moscow is the technological strain of a new weapons round. Currently, thousands of scientists badly needed elsewhere are locked into the weapons business. The Kremlin's answer, and the rate of the treaty, are unlikely to be known until some time after Nov. 2. It will be a critical decision for the world.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katherine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. Macdonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

General Manager
George W. Price, Managing Editor, Roy Young, Assistant Managing Editor

Art Director
Audrey Young

Business Manager
John Hay Whitney

Business Manager
John Hay Whitney

Subscription Manager
John Hay Whitney

Obituaries

**Ernst Lemmer Dies in Berlin,
A Founder of W. German CDU**

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (AP)—Ernst Lemmer, 72, a leading figure in postwar divided Germany, died today after a long illness and a July stomach operation.

A journalist turned politician, Mr. Lemmer helped found the Christian Democratic Union after World War II in what became the Soviet zone of occupation and later East Germany. In 1947 the Russians removed him from office and he moved to West Berlin.

A member of the German Reichstag before its takeover in 1949, Mr. Lemmer became a member of the postwar Berlin city parliament and chairman of the CDU in Berlin. In 1950, he helped found an "exile" CDU chapter for those who had fled Communist rule in East Germany.

He was also a member of the West German parliament in Bonn for 18 years and served as postal minister, minister for all-German affairs and minister for expellee affairs.

Peter Lorenz, Berlin chairman of the CDU, said that with Mr. Lemmer's death "a voice of free Berlin has fallen silent."

Gen. Archimede Mischl

FORLI, Italy, Aug. 18 (AP)—Gen. Archimede Mischl, army chief of staff under dictator Benito Mussolini, is dead at 86, it was learned today.

He died in this town near Bologna, not far from Mussolini's hometown of Predappio. Rachel Mussolini, the dictator's widow, was among the first mourners to arrive.

In 1946 a special postwar court sentenced him to be shot for his fascistic activities. The death sentence was commuted, however, and Gen. Mischl was freed from prison after serving five years.

Keannette Todd Cunningham

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT)—Keannette Todd Cunningham, 71, who was given an award by Emperor Hirohito of Japan in 1968 for extending hospitality to Japanese graduate students in the United States, died in Torrington, Conn., Sunday.

Mrs. Cunningham began inviting foreign graduate students from eastern colleges and universities to spend weekends at her home at Barton Lodge in Goshen, Conn., at the end of World War II. She was honored with Japan's Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Prentiss L. Coonley

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (WP)—Prentiss L. Coonley, 90, behind the scenes mediator between big business and the New Deal in the late 1930s, died Saturday in a Worcester, Mass., hospital.

Columnists in 1938 described Mr. Coonley as the unofficial "big business ambassador" to the New Deal, who brought hostile parties together for drinks, dinner and conversation at the home he then maintained in Georgetown.

A tall man with an easy smile and ready sociability, Mr. Coonley was estimated at one point to have served as host at 375 dinners and discussions in a period of 16 months.

Simon H. Fabian

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Aug. 18 (NYT)—Simon H. Fabian, 71, former president of the Stanley Warner Corp., the motion picture concern that became a conglomerate, died at White Plains Hospital Sunday after suffering smoke inhalation from a fire in his summer residence here.

Lois Finger Sevareid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (WP)—Lois Finger Sevareid, 59, the former wife of Eric Sevareid of CBS News, died yesterday at George Washington University Hospital after a stroke.

The granddaughter of Eben Martin, a former congressman from South Dakota, Mrs. Sevareid was born in Mt. Vernon, Iowa. She earned a law degree at the University of Minnesota where her father, Sherman Finger, was the track and field coach.

She married Mr. Sevareid in 1936. They were divorced in 1962.

Lee Ciceri

TORONTO, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Lee Ciceri, 48, one of Canada's most distinguished actors, died yesterday following a highway accident near Kitchener, Ontario.

Mr. Ciceri was appearing this summer at the Stratford Ont. Shakespeare festival, located about 30 miles west of Kitchener. In his eleventh festival season he was playing in "The Merchant of Venice" and "Hedda Gabler."

**Surinam Office
Occupied Briefly**

THE HAGUE, Aug. 18 (Reuters)—The police today removed demonstrators who occupied the office of the Surinam representative in the Netherlands.

Scores of policemen surrounded the building, forced open a door, and removed 34 young people, including three girls.

The demonstrators, who claimed to be Surinam workers and students, arrived at the office this morning in three coaches and told the staff that the building had been taken over by the "Action Committee of Surinam Workers and Students."

They barricaded doors and windows and handed out leaflets saying that the committee stood for the rights of the "oppressed" people of the former Dutch Guiana. J. D. V. Polanen, the Surinam representative, told reporters that office furniture, used to build barricades, had been damaged during the brief occupation.

Black Clerics to Russia

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Five black clergymen have left for Moscow on a ten-day cultural exchange tour of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the patriarch of Moscow. The visit is in return for the U.S. visit last October of ten Russian ministers, the guests of the National Council of Churches of Christ. That their



UNDO IT YOURSELF.—What Ford hath wrought these two men are unwrapping in a new and very popular sport in Tokyo. The rules are the following: every morning, a large department store places a new automobile in one of its windows and invites shoppers to come in and take it apart. The contestants, who pay a fee of \$145 for the privilege, have 20 minutes to take off and take home any car part they want.

Industry to Feel Squeeze

Rich in Resources, U.S. Faces Fuel Shortage

(Continued from Page 1) demand for natural gas in the winter of 1970-71, he said, will exceed the supply by 3 billion cubic feet per day. . . . The basic fossil fuel shortage, he said, "is the most acute phase of our developing energy crisis."

That is evident from what is happening all over the country.

Huge utility companies—in Chicago, Washington, Baltimore and other cities—have started rationing their output. In the case of Washington and Baltimore, no new industrial customer can get service if his requirements exceed 300,000 cubic feet of gas per day. No old customer can buy more than 300,000 cubic feet per day of additional gas.

In the past 10 months, East Ohio Gas has turned down orders by steel, chemical and rubber companies for an additional 27 billion cubic feet of gas. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company has warned its distributors in the industrialized Great Lakes region that "they have need for volumes of natural gas far in excess of our present ability to supply."

Confusing Explanations

That these shortages should have come about in a trillion-dollar, peacetime economy is inconceivable to many people. U.S. coal deposits are virtually inexhaustible. There are enormous unlogged gas and oil reserves both in this country and abroad. Moreover, the United States has the most sophisticated and extensive fuel production and distribution systems in the world.

Still the squeeze is on and the explanations for it are as confusing as the fact of the squeeze itself.

The natural gas industry is blamed primarily on events in the Middle East, which for many years has been a major supplier to the American East Coast. A bulldozer sliced through the Trans-Arabian pipeline—by accident or design—in Syria a few weeks ago. This cut off 500,000 barrels a day that were going to tankers in the Mediterranean Sea.

To take up that slack oil is now being shipped from the Persian Gulf around the Cape of Good Hope, a trip that takes six to eight times as long as a voyage via the Mediterranean. The resulting demand for tankers has exceeded the supply and driven up the cost of East Coast deliveries tremendously.

Another development was the decision in May of the Libyan government to cut production by 575,000 barrels a day. This was low-sulfur oil, much in demand on the East Coast since

Kite Festival Factor

The fuel oil shortage is blamed primarily on events in the Middle East, which for many years has been a major supplier to the American East Coast. A bulldozer sliced through the Trans-Arabian pipeline—by accident or design—in Syria a few weeks ago. This cut off 500,000 barrels a day that were going to tankers in the Mediterranean Sea.

To take up that slack oil is now being shipped from the Persian Gulf around the Cape of Good Hope, a trip that takes six to eight times as long as a voyage via the Mediterranean.

The resulting demand for tankers has exceeded the supply and driven up the cost of East Coast deliveries tremendously.

Another development was the decision in May of the Libyan government to cut production by 575,000 barrels a day. This was low-sulfur oil, much in demand on the East Coast since

**Greeks Deny Rebels' Claim
Of Poisoning Fruit to Bonn**

ATHENS, Aug. 18 (UPI)—A group calling itself the New Resistance said today it had planned unspecified fruit shipments to West Germany in protest against Greece's military-backed government.

The police today removed demonstrators who occupied the office of the Surinam representative in the Netherlands.

Scores of policemen surrounded the building, forced open a door, and removed 34 young people, including three girls.

The demonstrators, who claimed to be Surinam workers and students, arrived at the office this morning in three coaches and told the staff that the building had been taken over by the "Action Committee of Surinam Workers and Students."

They barricaded doors and windows and handed out leaflets saying that the committee stood for the rights of the "oppressed" people of the former Dutch Guiana. J. D. V. Polanen, the Surinam representative, told reporters that office furniture, used to build barricades, had been damaged during the brief occupation.

Black Clerics to Russia

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Five black clergymen have left for Moscow on a ten-day cultural exchange tour of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the patriarch of Moscow. The visit is in return for the U.S. visit last October of ten Russian ministers, the guests of the National Council of Churches of Christ. That their

U.S. Furriers Agree to Avoid Pelts of Endangered Animals

By John C. Devlin

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT)—The Furriers Joint Council of New York and its affiliated members across the United States reached an agreement with the World Wildlife Fund yesterday to "no longer cut, fashion or fabricate skins" of such endangered species as leopards, cheetahs, ocelots and jaguars for the fashion market.

Almost simultaneously a shoe manufacturer in Brockton, Mass., Palladio, Inc., filed a suit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of a New York State law prohibiting the sale of alligator and crocodile skins.

The federal court suit by Palladio, Inc., is the second major court challenge to the new state law forbidding the sale of articles made from the hides and pelts of endangered species.

A Syracuse firm, A.E. Nielsen

Co., filed a suit in state supreme court there and a ruling on its re-

quests for a stay against the laws is expected this week.

Both suits challenge the laws on

constitutional grounds, alleging

that the state law forbids more

animal products than are listed on

the secretary of the interior's en-

dangered species roster.

Backed by Industry

Charles Hoff, executive officer of the union, said garment-industry leaders were in favor of the union's decision. He said that he and his colleagues were "very pleased" to enter into the agreement, which was announced at a luncheon meeting of the union.

Herbert H. Mills, executive direc-

tor of the World Wildlife Fund,

presented a scroll to George Stofsky, manager of the Furriers Joint Council, expressing the appreciation of conservationists. The fund is an international conservation organization.

Oscar Ward, an assistant man-

ager of the council, said that 80

percent of the fur market is now

represented by pelts of animals

raised in mink and other ranches.

When the men were asked

whether they would picket if boot-

leg skins were brought into the

country, they said that they did

not believe that such a step would ever be necessary because all of the locals would be under orders not to process the skins.

On the question of foreign im-

ports, Mr. Mills said that New

York State law prohibits the im-

portation of pelts and coats manu-

factured abroad.

The federal court suit by Palladio, Inc., is the second major court challenge to the new state law forbidding the sale of articles made from the hides and pelts of endangered species.

A Syracuse firm, A.E. Nielsen

Co., filed a suit in state supreme

court there and a ruling on its re-

quests for a stay against the laws is expected this week.

Both suits challenge the laws on

constitutional grounds, alleging

that the state law forbids more

animal products than are listed on

the secretary of the interior's en-

dangered species roster.

Backed by Industry

Charles Hoff, executive officer

of the union, said garment-indus-

try leaders were in favor of the

union's decision. He said that he

and his colleagues were "very

pleased" to enter into the agree-

ment, which was announced at a

luncheon meeting of the union.

Herbert H. Mills, executive direc-

tor of the World Wildlife Fund,

presented a scroll to George Stofsky,

manager of the Furriers Joint Council, expressing the appreciation of conservationists. The fund is an international conservation organization.

Oscar Ward, an assistant man-

ager of the council, said that 80

percent of the fur market is now

represented by pelts of animals

raised in mink and other ranches.

When the men were asked

whether they would picket if boot-

leg skins were brought into the

country, they said that they did

not believe that such a step would ever be necessary because all of the locals would be under orders not to process the skins.

On the question of foreign im-

ports, Mr. Mills said that New

York State law prohibits the im-

portation of pelts and coats manu-

factured abroad.

The federal court suit by Palladio, Inc., is the second major court challenge to the new state law forbidding the sale of articles made from the hides and

Films**Movie-Making in Hong Kong Rivals Hollywood in '20s**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

HONG KONG.—Hong Kong, among other things, is one of the most productive motion picture centers in the world today.

Each year 300 films are churned forth by 120 companies, a startling output that equals that of Hollywood at its zenith back in the golden 1920s. Spectators for such movies are chiefly in Southeast Asia and are estimated to number 20 million, a larger audience than American films attract these days.

On Clear Water Bay, across the river from Hong Kong on the Kowloon mainland, the Shaw Brothers—Runmei and Run Run—have built a \$5 million studio, somewhat on the lines of those of quondam Hollywood. The studio releases 45 films annually, employs a staff of 2,000 and keeps 200 actors under contract.

The Shanghai-born Shaws invested their fortunes in the distribution of American films in China when the cinema was still mute and Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Lillian Gish and Douglas Fairbanks were the international screen idols. In 1934 the Shaws began to produce their own Chinese films and establishing their headquarters in Singapore, founded the largest cinema circuit in

A scene from a made-in-Hong-Kong epic, "Heroic Ones."



Southeast Asia, an entertainment empire that comprised 130 theaters and nine amusement parks.

Epic Budgets

In 1961, Run Run Shaw came from Singapore to reorganize the family's Hong Kong holdings. Deciding the time was ripe for the large-scale spectacle, he allotted \$500,000 for a film version of a classic Chinese story, "The Kingdom and the Beauty," in which the late Asian screen favorite Lin Dai starred. Encouraged by the immediate profits, Mr. Shaw increased the budget of the "epics" that followed.

Mr. Shaw is now devoting his time to the making of films in Eastmancolor Shawscope with both Chinese and English subtitles. The Cantonese titles being

required for the non-Mandarin-speaking spectators. The Shaw Brothers' trademark resembles the Warner Brothers' shield, and the studio, too, has an American look.

The Southeast Asian public seems to have an insatiable appetite for three sorts of movies and it is to the relentless manufacture of films of these sorts that the Hong Kong sound stages are chiefly devoted. They are:

- Costumed romances in which there is much flashy, noisy and often bloody sword wielding.
- Espionage melodramas of the James Bond variety.
- Grisly horror hair-raisers.

Censorship is strict—at least in "moral" matters. It forbids excessive violence—say, apparently, that of the savage saber combat—and the displays of nudity that are now a commonplace in Western movies.

Politically, there is no discernible censorship at all. Films from Communist China, overflowing with Mao's thoughts, are shown uncut; the propaganda probably being deemed infactual. The imported foreign films must face strong competition from the native products which, in large measure, are now more popular.

Two specimens of the Chinese cinema now on exhibit in Hong Kong are the Eastmancolor Shawscope film "My Son" and the "Cathy" production "The Miraculous Protectress." Starred in "My Son" is Wang-Wu, a Far East screen favorite. A versatile player, he is an accomplished swordsman and a popular singer, but in "My Son" he has a modern dramatic role.

Pictorially, the film is slick and handsome, but the editing, s

story-telling and direction are amateurish. It offers a sociological point of interest in an anti-hippie outburst in which the hero denounces his flowered, beaded acquaintances as a set of unwashed drug fiends. Hippies are a rarity in Hong Kong and it appears that movie morality disapproves of them.

The second sample of Hong Kong movie-making is "The Miraculous Protectress," a fairytale complete with good and bad witches, and a brave avenger of wrongs. The avenger has the ability to fly and to make himself invisible. Others in the cast are:

- Costumed romances in which there is much flashy, noisy and often bloody sword wielding.
- Espionage melodramas of the James Bond variety.
- Grisly horror hair-raisers.

Censorship is strict—at least in "moral" matters. It forbids excessive violence—say, apparently, that of the savage saber combat—and the displays of nudity that are now a commonplace in Western movies.

Politically, there is no discernible censorship at all. Films from Communist China, overflowing with Mao's thoughts, are shown uncut; the propaganda probably being deemed infactual. The imported foreign films must face strong competition from the native products which, in large measure, are now more popular.

Two specimens of the Chinese cinema now on exhibit in Hong Kong are the Eastmancolor Shawscope film "My Son" and the "Cathy" production "The Miraculous Protectress." Starred in "My Son" is Wang-Wu, a Far East screen favorite. A versatile player, he is an accomplished swordsman and a popular singer, but in "My Son" he has a modern dramatic role.

This year, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau was joined by Sviatoslav Richter in a performance of

saints, a little peasant boy with pigtail, a clownish prince, a beautiful enchantress and an osseous "heavy." The ingredients for a fine cinematic fantasy are there, but the treatment is crude and childish, though the audience was delighted by the ordinary technical magic and roared at the broad strokes of rough humor.

The Hong Kong film, it would seem, has financial resources, able actors, promising material, modern studios and a vast audience, but it awaits inspired directors to bring it the polished artistry that has set the Japanese cinema apart.

It is helpful to keep the memory in mind when hearing the third disk in his "Well-Tempered Clavier" project, the Preludes and Fugues Nos. 9 through 16 (Columbia MS-7409, stereo). Satisfaction would be seriously derailed if we suspected the whole affair was a triumph of tape editing, not musicianship.

Music**Gould Back With Bach Again**

By Donald Henahan

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (NYT).

If you had never heard Glenn Gould play Bach in person his recordings of "The Well-Tempered Clavier" would surely be too good to believe. Those remarkably candid explanations in print of how he and friendly engineers work over the tapes, skipping out a nicely accented couple of notes here and grafting them to the fugal flesh of an intricate passage there, might predispose the listener to suspect that the live Glenn Gould would be just another excellent imitation.

Fortunately, before he retired to the sound studio, Gould did take a few turns about the recital circuit, and this listener recalls his Bach performances as revelations.

In mastery of the keyboard as a contrapuntal tool, playing of this quality is not to be found on any recital stage today. Yet, there was a Glenn Gould.

It is helpful to keep the memory in mind when hearing the third disk in his "Well-Tempered Clavier" project, the Preludes and Fugues Nos. 9 through 16 (Columbia MS-7409, stereo). Satisfaction would be seriously derailed if we suspected the whole affair was a triumph of tape editing, not musicianship.

For these are parnasian performances in which, despite the problems that must be raised by Gould's mania for detailed perfection, there is an extraordinary air of spontaneity. As in the past, a few tempos may strike one as ludicrously fast (listen to the whirling scherzo that he makes of the 13th Prelude, in G). But, thanks to the infinitely perfectable tape strip, there is never a muddled or skimped passage and the whole piece at such a tempo often comes into focus with incandescent clarity; our ear comprehending it suddenly as one complete image, rather than the way Mozart is said to have heard his compositions.

Perhaps the prime instance of Gould's artistry in keeping complex voices separated and each whirling in its own orbit comes in the 16th Fugue, in G minor. Even Gould and his tape magicians would not have been able to splice in the end and rhythmic bounce that give him his playing's combination of intellect, gaiety and grace.

For just a moment, when turning from Gould to a first-rate harpsichordist version of "The Well-Tempered Clavier," it is difficult not to be disappointed. But Gustav Leonhardt, who plays the complete Book two on four RCA Victrola disks (VICS-6126), is too good an

artist to suffer much by comparison with any Bach player.

Leonhardt is one of the more active people in recording today—the current Schwan's artist catalogue lists 25 albums on which he is the harpsichordist—and one can easily hear why he is kept so busy. Although he cannot sustain the grave elegance of the trio of Gould, Leonhardt propounds these preludes and fugues with technical aplomb and restraint. His Bach may seem uncompromised to some, but emotion in 18th-century music is better implied than expressed, and the pre-eminent virtue—an ear for form and good design—Leonhardt possesses in good measure.

Two new records pay tribute to the genius of François Couperin, and it should be no surprise to find that the harpsichordist on one is a Circles Dutchman named Leonhardt. As a member of the Quatuor Amsterdam he plays the continuo in two of the four "series" of "Les Nations" ("Le pavillon" and "La Flémynoise"), proving himself as admirable an ensemble musical as a Bach soloist. The Dutch chamber group is aware of the emotive power of "le grand" Couperin's music, but keeps it serene and well-balanced. Included with the Telefunken disk (SAWT-9548-A ex, stereo), on its *Das Alte Werk* series, are solid musical discussions as well as absorbing notes keying the music to its time: history, art, culture, literature. Musicians nowadays sometimes seem to believe that their craft exists without organic connection to its time but Couperin served the French regime well with his music and knew it. Only in our day do musicians believe that history does not touch them.

An unalloyed delight there is a right place for every cliché. Is Columbia's "The Harmonium Blacksmith" (MS-7326, stereo) on which Igor Kipnis cavorts through an hour and two intermissions of encores, Kipnis stacks up 25 little pieces, ranging from the most precious jewels in the literature of German lieder.

Fischer-Dieskau, who seems to work mainly from the texts to build his songs into miniature dramas, was beautifully complemented by the more energetic and spontaneous Richter, and as the cycle progressed it became impossible to separate what one was doing from the impulse given to or taken from the other. It was not the first time they had performed this youthful Brahms cycle together, and they recently recorded it.

Salzburg Festival: A Vintage Year for German Lieder

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria.—So much attention is paid to the spectacles here that it is easy to forget how much of the festival's huge program is devoted to music on a smaller scale—the recitals and Mozart concerts in the Mozarteum and the serenades in the Residenz that are among Salzburg's oldest traditions.

Two recitals within a few days of each other were enough to guarantee that 1970 will be regarded as a vintage year in Salzburg for German lieder—for comparisons one would probably have to go back more than three decades to the festivals that were adorned by Lotte Lehmann, with Bruno Walter at the piano.

This year, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau was joined by Sviatoslav Richter in a performance of

Brahms's cycle "Die Schöne Magdalene," and Hermann Prey and Wolfgang Sawallisch at the piano for an evening of songs by two late-romantic composers, Hans Pfitzner and Richard Strauss.

Both of the baritones are very active in lieder recitals, but the added attraction in each case was, of course, that both pianists are generally busy with other matters. Sawallisch, like Walter before him, is a conductor and new musical chief at the Munich Opera, while Richter has his hands full with his own pianistic activities.

It may be relevant, however, that early in his musical career Richter too is supposed to have conducted in an opera house. Relevant because both Richter and Sawallisch, in quite different ways, showed in high degree the two qualities a good opera conductor must have—

sympathetic support for and knowledge of his singers and an authoritative hand at the controls when necessary. In both cases the recitals were more than unusual collaborations between two well-known artists—they were meetings of musical minds at the highest level and produced two superb evenings with songs that, in many cases, are far from being the most precious jewels in the literature of German lieder.

Richter-Dieskau, who seems to work mainly from the texts to build his songs into miniature dramas, was beautifully complemented by the more energetic and spontaneous Richter, and as the cycle progressed it became impossible to separate what one was doing from the impulse given to or taken from the other. It was not the first time they had performed this youthful Brahms cycle together, and they recently recorded it.

Prey's way with a song seems less intellectually inspired, more direct than Fischer-Dieskau, and in Sawallisch he had a collaborator of similar directness, whose piano-playing is so accomplished that one simply forgot he was playing a mechanical instrument, and whose understanding of the music at hand and of his singer was complete.

The Sunday Mozart Matinées, under the perennial direction of the octogenarian Bernhard Paumgartner, still seem a perfect way to spend a late Sunday morning, with their usual combination of an early symphony, a piano concerto, a couple of concert arias and finally a later symphony. On the serenades, which also delve into the always fertile byways of Mozart's output, the excellent soloists of the Berlin Philharmonic provided an evening of pure delight with quartets and quintets for strings and various wind instruments.

YOUR MAN

He is a young (32 years), dynamic and highly qualified international business personality. A U.S. graduate in Industrial Engineering and Bus. Ad.-Marketing. He commands four languages: English, French, German and Arabic. A real professional with a proven success record as an independent Industrial and Marketing Development Consultant. He is at present in major markets in the world, especially in Europe and the Middle East, and enjoys excellent contacts to business and political personalities. He seeks a challenging opportunity, a top level responsibility commensurate with a top-level position with an international concern. Please write to:

Box D-5,612, Herald Tribune, Paris.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL OF MILAN

Via Spadari 2, Milan, Italy.

Openings for male teachers of grades 5 or 6 (full time) and a teacher of high school music appreciation and chorus (part time). Telephone: 87 82 46.

GERMAN EXECUTIVE

bilingual University graduate in Business Science, 15 years successful marketing and administration experience in Europe with Anglo-American subsidiaries SEEKS CORRESPONDING OPENING.

Write: Box D-2,017, Herald Tribune, Paris.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT EUROPE

A leading, American-based, international management consulting firm is interested in adding several experienced, multilingual professionals to its European staff. Must have a broad background in either industrial engineering or accounting including computer-oriented systems and procedures.

Age to 45. College degree required. Fluency in Italian essential. Other languages helpful.

Reply in complete detail including present compensation.

Box D 2,009, Herald Tribune, Paris.

We are the financially strong management company of a land sales and land development fund. The uninterrupted growth of this fund and the planned expansion of selling worldwide asks for the following vacancies to be filled:

FUND NEEDS

for new approach to fund as well as real estate and land sales

Controller (Internal)**Treasurer****Sales Administrator**

(internal)

If you have fund experience our plans for continued and solid growth may present a real opportunity for you. You should see and talk with us now.

For appointment phone today

Mr. Leonard Rosen, IMCA S.A.,
Hotel President, Geneva, Telephone No. 31 10 00
(Later calls to Frankfurt/Main 77 03 16)

Sales Managers**(continental and****regional)**

for all parts of the world. Excellent deal and arrangements for right people.

CONTAINERIZATION OPERATIONS/SALES MANAGER

French executive, 38, single, multilingual. Very experience in nationalism of transportation and container leasing. Capable of communicating with high level sales and operational specialists in that field. Good knowledge of North and Mediterranean markets. Would like to join an international company settling Europe. Free at once. Ready to relocate, actual residence in Belgium.

Box D-4,600, Herald Tribune.

DYNAMIC

American, 38, with 12 years highly diversified electronic experience, including recent supervisory/managerial experience, five years in Europe with travel, seeks position in Europe with potential for promotion. To arrange for personal interview or resume, write:

Box D-118, Ekon Int. KG, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Eschenheimer Landstr.

"International Executive Opportunities"

APPEARS
EVERY WEDNESDAY
AND SATURDAY

Op/1/61-50



First you'll have to decide on the plane: do you want to fly in a fat one or a thin one?

TWA operates both 707's and 747's from most major European cities.

**TWA Services to America
from some major centres.**

City	Flights per week
LONDON	77
PARIS	35
ROME	35
ATHENS	30
FRANKFURT	28
TEL AVIV	23
MADRID	16
MILAN	14
LISBON	10
GENEVA	10
ZURICH	7
SHANNON	7

747's to New York from
London, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon.

**Exactly when do you want
to leave?**

Of course, this is just our Transatlantic
schedule. You can also choose to fly TWA to
Asia, Africa, and within the United States.

**Now just where in America
do you want to go?**

TWA services 40 cities in America.
You can, in fact, reach 14 of them from Europe
without changing planes.



And which film do you want to see?

Will it be "True Blue" starring Hoss Cassidy, or Rita LaBonza
in "Sun, Sand, and Sex"? Only TWA offers a choice of films—adult or general
—on every transatlantic flight—707 or 747.*

*IATA regulations require us to make a nominal charge for this.

TWA

**The airline of America
to America.**

Call a travel agent.
He can make it even easier for you.

**Believe us, we're only trying
to make it easy for you.**

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1970

Page 9

*J.S. Economy Shows 'Signs of Expanding'**IeCracken Predicts 'Moderate Growth'*By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT).— There is "some evidence" that economy may have begun expanding again, though at only "a moderate pace," the government's economist said yesterday.

At the same time, the monthly Commerce Department report on construction added a piece of evidence to the previously available figures that showed upturns.

The number of privately owned sing units on which construction started during the month was seasonally adjusted annual rate 585,000 units, the highest level 17 months. Government statistics released earlier had shown gains in July in industrial production, retail sales, and personal income.

Emphasizes Recent Developments
John W. McCracken, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, in addition to letting a "moderate pace of expansion" for the rest of the year emphasized three other recent economic developments that he said had received the attention they deserved. He said these were:

The decline in defense spending over the past two years, which had been very much greater than most people realized.

The significant improvement in U.S. trade position.

The recent sharp increase in per man-hour productivity which should combine with the only declining rate of increases in wage rates to slow the pace of growth.

Mr. McCracken delivered his speech at Wisconsin's copies of his prepared text made available here.

Effects Below-Capacity Operation
While he said that the recent economic statistics "suggest no strong rebound for the economy," specifically rejected the idea at the nation should settle for long period of below-capacity operation of the economy, such as characterized the last years of the Eisenhower administration and the early ones of the Kennedy administration. Some Democrats have claimed that the Nixon administration was aiming for just a period.

Mr. McCracken noted that very strong increase in demand had been needed in the period and if the economy is not to endure "an unduly protracted period of excessive slack and unemployment."

In discussing the trend of defense spending, Mr. McCracken said the degree of decline had been caused by the fact that the prices of things the Defense Department buys had risen faster than other prices. Thus, he said, figures that show the trends of defense spending understate the drop in what the government is paying out for military material manpower.

The figures were corrected to reflect the distortions caused by inflation, he said; they would show defense spending declined \$12 billion between fiscal 1968 and fiscal 70 and will have declined by \$20 billion from fiscal 1968 to the end of the current fiscal year 1971.

As for the price outlook, Mr. McCracken conceded that "the consumer price index has been exceedingly stubborn" in showing any signs of lessening inflation.

But he noted that output per man-hour, after standing still for some time, began to advance again in second quarter, rising at the rate of 2.3 percent a year. This, combined with a slowdown in the rate of wage increases, produced "a dramatic drop in the rate of increase in labor costs per unit of output," Mr. McCracken said.

"The basis for a more stable cost of living in the economy is, in short, ready beginning to take shape," said.

The improvement in the U.S. picture "is as impressive as has been overlooked," he said, the past year "our exports increased 10.8 percent, substantially above the 2.9 percent rise our merchandise imports," he said.

Safety Factors Delay BASF Atomic Station
KONN, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Deutsche Anilin und Sodafabrik (BASF) has postponed atomic power station project at main factory site at Ludwigshafen for about two years, the West German government announced today. The cost of the scuttled water reactor had been estimated at between \$60 and \$80 million marks (\$153.8 to \$177.6 million).

Ministry sources said ultimate safety from radioactive materials and waste from atomic energy works was not guaranteed.

*Multi-Million-Dollar Contract**Non-Polluting U.S. Engine Sold to Japan*

SARASOTA, Fla., Aug. 18 (NYT).—Engineer-scientist Wallace L. Minto, inventor of a non-polluting steam-powered engine, has signed a multimillion-dollar contract for its mass production and use in Datsun automobiles manufactured in Japan.

The contract calls for delivery by Mr. Minto of a demonstration model within six months and delivery of a production prototype within 18 months. Mr. Minto said he expects "at least 100, possibly more," Datsuns to be made in 1972 with his engine, and he predicted production would step up considerably after that. He said he expects to have half a dozen of the cars here for "show purposes," by late 1972.

Mr. Minto and K. Kawamata, president of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd., signed the agreement earlier this month in Tokyo. Nissan, which is Japan's second largest car manufacturer (behind Toyota) has 11 large plants where it makes Datsun, Bluebird, Nissan, and Subaru passenger cars, trucks and buses. It produced 1.45 million units last year and expects to top 2 million in 1970.

Exclusive Rights
Nissan paid cash—Mr. Minto said "several million dollars"—for exclusive rights to manufacture the engine in Asia. In addition, Nissan will pay a royalty on each car produced under the agreement to Mr. Minto's Kinetics Corp. in Sarasota, in whose workshop the revolutionary engine design was first concocted.

The contract with Nissan does not prevent the inventor from negotiating similar agreements with U.S. or European companies. He said that he already is negotiating with Yamaha Co. of Osaka, Japan, to use a larger model than that.

Cornfield Will Fly To N.Y. to Regain Influence in IOS

GENEVA, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Bernard Cornfield, fighting to regain a major voice in the Investors Overseas Services mutual fund complex he founded, intends to fly to New York tomorrow.

Mr. Cornfield said he would attempt to see Sir Eric Wyndham White, who took over the reins at the ailing financial conglomerate in a boardroom revolt last May.

Sir Eric flew to New York last week reportedly to confer with bankers.

Mr. Cornfield, in a telephone interview, said that his negotiations with IOS management in an attempt to avert a proxy fight were at a standstill.

Unless some "headway" could be made in New York, Mr. Cornfield said, he intended to go on to Canada to start legal proceedings challenging the election last June of the Canadian-registered IOS parent company's present board.

Mr. Cornfield reiterated today his opposition to the projected deal by which International Controls Corp. of New Jersey would provide up to \$15 million in financing to IOS.

Air Force Cutback Delays Award for B-1 Subcontract

By John A. Jones

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18.—In an apparent economy move, the Air Force has cut back its plans to develop electronic gear for the B-1 manned bomber—postponing the award of a subcontract estimated at \$600 million, it was learned from defense sources.

The prime contract for the aircraft was awarded recently to the Los Angeles Division of North American Rockwell Corp. Initially a sophisticated, tailor-made electronics system for navigation was planned. Now the plane will be fitted with "off-the-shelf" parts already available from various manufacturers.

The contract for the specialized system, designed expressly for the big bomber, may not be awarded for two years or more. It was learned. Spokesmen at North America's Los Angeles Division, which will build the B-1 airplane, confirmed that it has not yet invited subcontractors to bid for the electronic system.

Both International Business Machines Corp. and North American's Avionics Division have been working on a government-funded program to study development of such a system, and each company hoped to win the subcontract to supply it.

Such an award contract would make the company that wins it the "avionics integrator" on the B-1 project.

Safety Factors Delay BASF Atomic Station
KONN, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Deutsche Anilin und Sodafabrik (BASF) has postponed atomic power station project at main factory site at Ludwigshafen for about two years, the West German government announced today. The cost of the scuttled water reactor had been estimated at between \$60 and \$80 million marks (\$153.8 to \$177.6 million).

Ministry sources said ultimate safety from radioactive materials and waste from atomic energy works was not guaranteed.

The Swiss bank that gives you more for your money

Deposit Account: up to 6 1/4% annual interest

Bank Bonds: up to 7% annual interest

DIAMONDS
Soie 50% on single diamonds
direct from the factory
at wholesale prices

call: 12-28-43

9 a.m. daily till 6 p.m.

Saturday till 4 p.m.

or visit: 1501A

1509 Martin Center

15th Floor

1000 BRUSSELS

(Place Rogier)

bpp BANQUE DE PRÉTS
ET DE PARTICIPATIONS S.A.

15, Rue Toepper 1211 Geneva 3 Switzerland

Tel: 022/46 8738 Telex 23534

Please send me information about the BPP

Name _____

Address _____

City Country _____

*Chicago Hikes Initial Margin For Futures**Wheat, Corn, Soybeans And Oats Are Affected*

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Trading on the Chicago Board of Trade opened today with higher minimum margin requirements caused by the threat of serious damage to the 1971 corn crop from a fungus.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead throughout the session and closing at its best level, rose 7.60 to 716.62. Advances led declines on the NYSE by a 2-to-1 ratio.

The directors of the exchange approved increases from 2 to 10 cents a bushel in the minimum initial margin required in wheat, corn, oats and soybeans.

Under the board rules, the exchange is required to set minimum margin requirements commensurate with the risks involved in taking and holding positions in the futures market.

Edward C. Wilson, chairman of the board of directors, said:

Seen as Prudent

The nature and extent of market conditions in the feed grains make an increase in the minimum margin prudent at this time," he said.

Member firms may require customers to deposit and/or maintain higher margins, Mr. Wilson said.

Trading yesterday was very active after reports spread that southern leaf blight, a fungus that has destroyed up to 50 percent of the corn crop in the South, was spreading into Illinois and Iowa.

Margins in the commodity markets, unlike those in the securities business, serve as performance bonds or guarantees that the buyer or seller will meet his obligation to deliver or take delivery.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

Mr. Bourke said the low-cost car envisaged would need to have 100 percent local content because of the foreign exchange problems facing the developing countries in the area.

Ford Planning Low-Cost Modern Version of Its Model-T for Asia

MELBOURNE, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. today formed a new company which aims at producing a low-cost car for Asia.

The company, Ford Asia-Pacific and South Africa Inc., plans to manufacture a modern version of the historic Model-T saloon to sell at about \$750, its president, William Bourke, said here.

He said the low cost car would be extremely simple—a modern Model-T for the masses—suitable for Asian conditions and capable of being built and maintained by low-cost labor.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

Mr. Bourke said the low-cost car envisaged would need to have 100 percent local content because of the foreign exchange problems facing the developing countries in the area.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

Mr. Bourke said the low-cost car envisaged would need to have 100 percent local content because of the foreign exchange problems facing the developing countries in the area.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

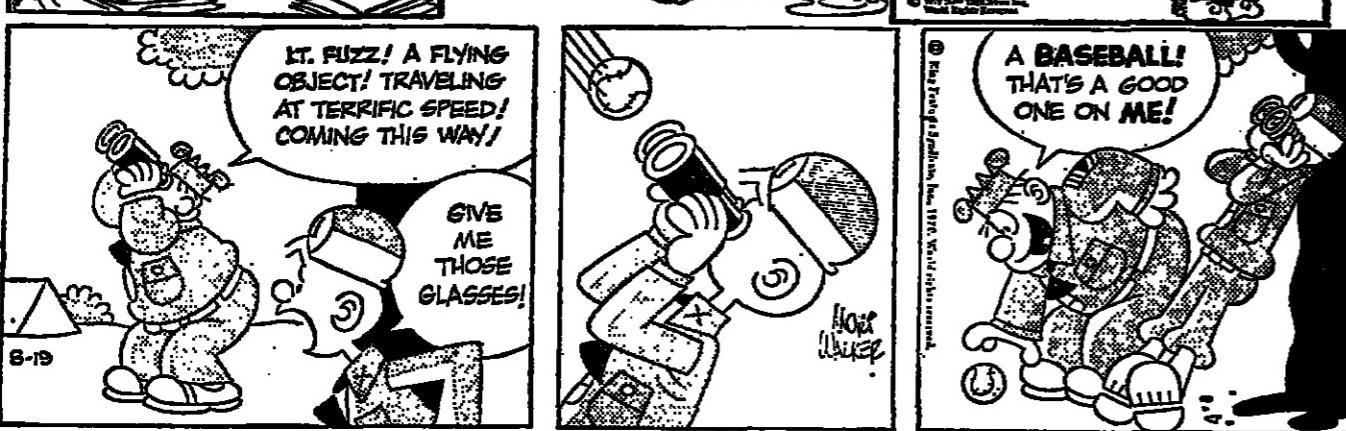
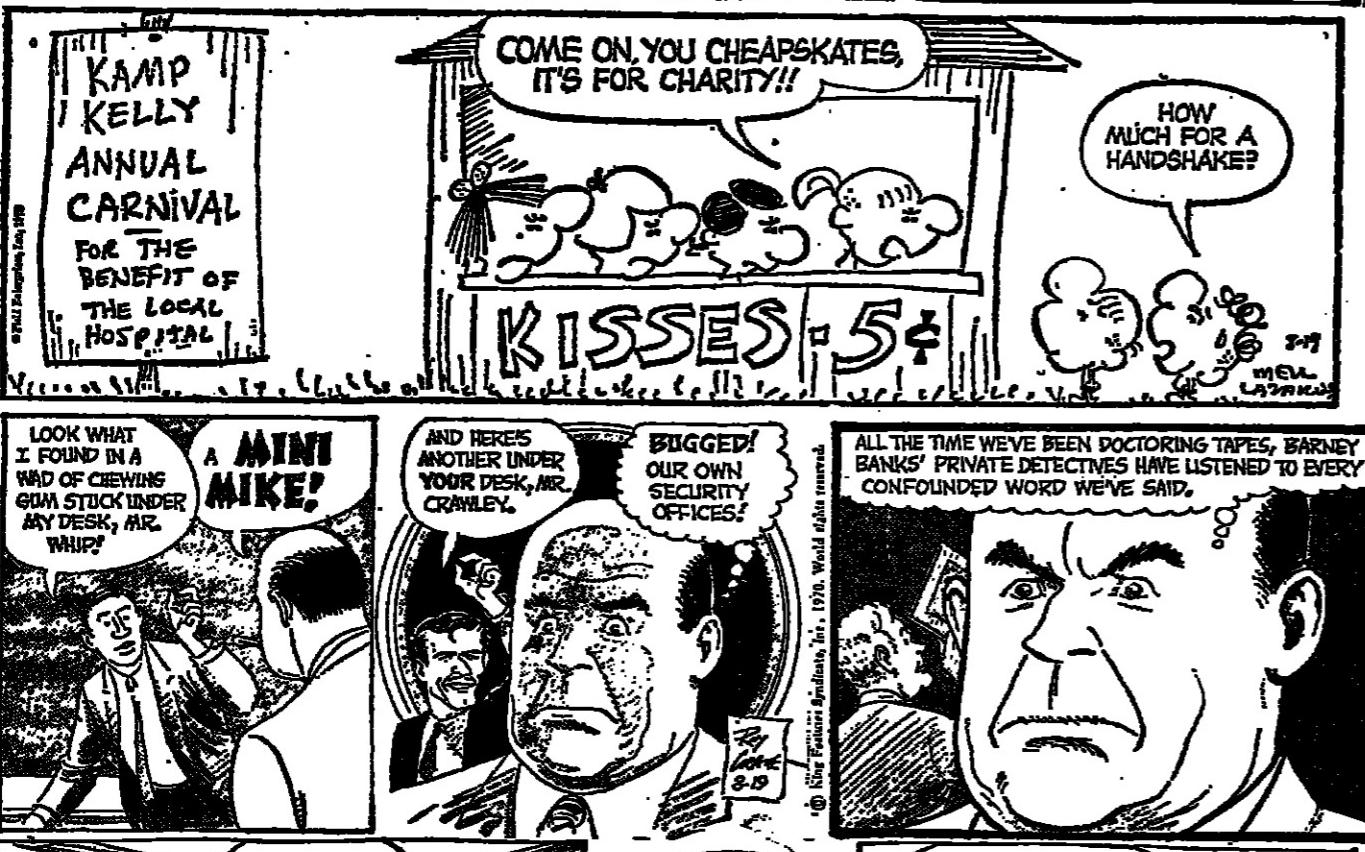
The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

It will operate throughout Asia and the Pacific with the exception of Japan, Korea and Okinawa, but including Taiwan.

The new company will control all Ford overseas concerns in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore.

P
E
A
N
U
T
SL
I
L
A
B
N
N
E
RB
E
E
T
T
E
B
A
I
L
E
YM
I
S
S
P
E
A
C
HB
U
Z
Z
S
A
W
Y
E
RR
E
X
M
O
R
G
A
N
M.
D.P
O
G
G
E
M
I
P
K
I
R
E
M

BLONDIE



BOOKS

BUCHER: MY STORY

By Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, USN, with Mark Rascovitch. 447 pp. Illustrated. \$7.95.

A MATTER OF ACCOUNTABILITY
The True Story of the Pueblo Affair
By Trevor Armbrister. Coward-McCann. 403 pp. Illus. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
IT seems thoroughly decadent to admit it, but the appeal of these two books on the Pueblo affair depends on the excitement they generate as sea stories in the vein of "The Caine Mutiny." "The Cruel Sea" and all the rest of those tales in which a miniature society, working under a rigid but simplified social contract, is threatened with extinction, but comes through.

Here, in the case of the Pueblo affair, in which the North Koreans seized in international waters a United States intelligence-gathering ship, we have the captain, an attractive, unusual man, with his first command, determined to prove himself against the odds of an unpredictable and ill-equipped vessel and a wholly unconventional mission in dangerous waters. Here we have the crew, with its idiosyncratic and conflicting personalities. The crisis, with its demands for split-second decisions on which great moral issues hang. The long ordeal of imprisonment, torture, and struggle to survive when one isn't even certain whether it's right to survive. Then release and triumphant return. And the inevitable trial and recapitulation, in which decisions made under fire are tested in the crucible of tradition and law. His prose.

Armbrister seems to come that Bucher wound up somewhere between the values of the Navy, which condemned for violating the code, and "new Navy," which admired for placing humanity above code. But Armbrister, as everyone else in both books, fails to remind us that the code of conduct was designed to protect human

Among the many terribly complex questions that confront Bucher was, is whether the prescient Pueblo's secrets were worth a sacrifice of 83 lives, and whether the sacrifice we have achieved in the preservation, and, third, what one ought to die and not uselessly simply out of respect for the code. In Bucher's apparently, the pragmatic solutions won out over the strict and he decided not to rescue the North Koreans.

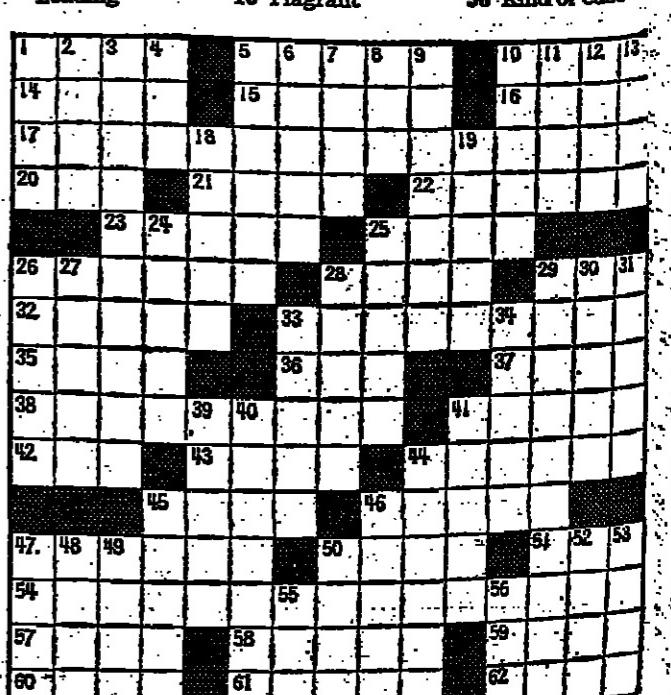
But was he right? The question breeds questionable splitting atoms. Even though we cannot know exactly what the Pueblo was doing off the coast of North Korea, how vital on its mission have been to the larger scheme of things? Why are the priorities of loyalty a cosmos that makes increasingly complex demands? Does rigidity of abstract loyalty perhaps produce unfortunate effects? When does loyalty merge with fanaticism?

The memory of the Pueblo has now congealed around such questions. Both these books provoke them anew, but with seriously debates them. In the absence of debate, vital center of the mind does not, and one finds oneself sliding into the world of sea adventure.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS									
1 Support	43 French companies:	Abr.							
5 Hero of Western film	12 English river								
10 Limpish mass	13 Drink								
14 Like a movie siren	18 Well-known mayor								
15 Sergio	19 — up (sham)								
16 Rake	24 Jarring								
17 With 37 and 54 Across, a homely quote	25 Audibly								
20 Time period	26 Eastern rivers								
21 Scraps	27 Columbus' starting point								
22 List	28 Lesions								
23 "... and baby makes —"	29 Inexp. ones: Stan								
25 Requires	30 Decree								
26 Jack and wife	31 Compound								
28 Liqueur flavor	32 Waits								
29 Petition	33 Japanese port								
32 Rugged	34 Fame								
33 Where yokels come from	35 Denotity								
35 State: Abr.	36 Word with way or see								
36 Measure for radium: Abr.	44 Struck in a way								
37 See 17 Across	45 City on the Rhone								
38 Excitable	46 Exhaust								
41 Kind of face	47 African fox								
42 Mariner's heading	48 One-hoss								
	49 Distant: Prefix								
	50 Bone: Prefix								
	52 Granny								
	53 Sharpness								
	55 Bum —								
	56 Kind of cube								



Senator Eiches 1-Hitter

Winning Aids Hannan's IQ

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI)— Jim Hannan, despite an academic career that included studies at Notre Dame, the University of Pennsylvania, Fairleigh Dickinson and New York University on the way to a master's degree in economics, didn't seem very smart three years ago.

Yanks Win New York By Beating Mets, 9-4

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI)—The Yankees won the baseball classic last night by bombing the Mets, 9-4, with the same fiendish delight the Mets used to take when their fortunes were reversed.

They were watched by an appropriately noisy crowd of 43,907 fans in Yankee Stadium and by Mayor Lindsey, who switched his seat locations from the Yankee side to the Met side, back to the Yankee side, in a whirling display of bipartisanship.

The Yankees' margin was the most lopsided in the series and their rookie right-hander, Steve Kline, became the first pitcher in the series to walk all nine innings. He did it because he had been clued early in his last four regular starts and simply needed the exercise.

It was the eighth time the teams had competed for the Mayor's Trophy but the first time they had met on more or less equal terms—both standing second in the Eastern divisions of their leagues. The Mets, used to enjoying sniping at the lordly Yankees in the old ragamuffin days, found themselves with embarrassing riches this time.

They were the defending World Champions; they held a 5-to-2 lead in the series and they also held a three-game winning streak over the Yankees. So although it was sandlot baseball that got the money from the series, it had been the Mets who got most of the emotional gravy—until last night when Danny Cater and Pete Ward hit home runs and the Yankees romped.

Cater, playing right field in a revamped line-up, hit the two-out 3-and-2 pitch driven from Rich Pohlers into the left-field seats to strike the first blow in the first inning. Two innings after that, the Yanks jammed over four more runs and two innings after that four more off Nolan Ryan.

Kline, who worked in the International League against Pohlers until this summer, led the charge

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct GB

Baltimore 57 55 .500 -

New York 57 55 .500 9

Detroit 54 56 .492 12

Boston 57 57 .517 14

Washington 55 52 .526 15

Cleveland 57 55 .517 15

Minnesota 57 55 .517 15

California 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Western Division

W L Pct GB

Minnesota 57 55 .517 15

California 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

National League

Eastern Division

W L Pct GB

Pittsburgh 57 55 .517 15

New York 57 55 .517 15

Philadelphia 57 55 .517 15

Brooklyn 57 55 .517 15

Montreal 57 55 .517 15

Atlanta 57 55 .517 15

Cincinnati 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

San Diego 57 55 .517 15

Montreal 57 55 .517 15

Western Division

W L Pct GB

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

San Diego 57 55 .517 15

Montreal 57 55 .517 15

Cincinnati 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 57 55 .517 15

St. Louis 57 55 .517 15

Los Angeles 57 55 .517 15

Chicago 57 55 .517 15

Milwaukee 5

Observer**The 257-Hour Day**

By Russell Baker

LONDON.—In England they have this curious day. It is called Sunday, but it is not to be confused with the day Americans call Sunday. The American Sunday, to cite one distinction, is only 72 hours long, while the English Sunday is of variable length, though never shorter than 257 hours.

Most of the American Sunday's length (32 hours) occurs between late afternoon and bedtime. With their famous abundance of common sense, the English scorn this disproportionate arrangement and, as a result, the clock stands still all day long.

Scientists who have measured Sunday contend that time does not actually stop, but merely seems to, because nothing happens all day long. The flaw in this explanation is that things do happen during the day.

Here and there a leaf falls. A woman, having suddenly realized that it is Sunday, sits in a corner weeping. People exchange visits in order to congratulate themselves on being alive. It rains.

Oh, rain is not legally required on the English Sunday, no matter what the popular myth may be. It is far more important, according to connoisseurs, that the day be ominously suggestive of rain without actually precipitating.

The London Sunday begins with a deceptively easy morning. Easy, perhaps, because there are so many newspapers with those highly doubtful political stories which begin: "I was told while dining at a country house in Sussex . . ." and with their mysterious accounts of the Saturday afternoon soccer games and the weekly postgame rioting by the fans.

Why this weekly hooliganism? One theory has it that the fans riot because the typical soccer game ends in a scoreless tie, leaving them desperate for conclusive action. It seems more

likely that they are simply expressing their natural despair at the thought that the next event on their calendar is the English Sunday.

In any case, the carnival-of-sport day here is Saturday, not Sunday as in America, and that raises the awkward question of Sunday afternoon in a city where—well, imagine a whole city of eight million people waiting for a kettle to boil.

The temptation is to walk. Outside it is palpably daytime, and yet, what accounts for this eerie sensation that it is five o'clock in the morning?

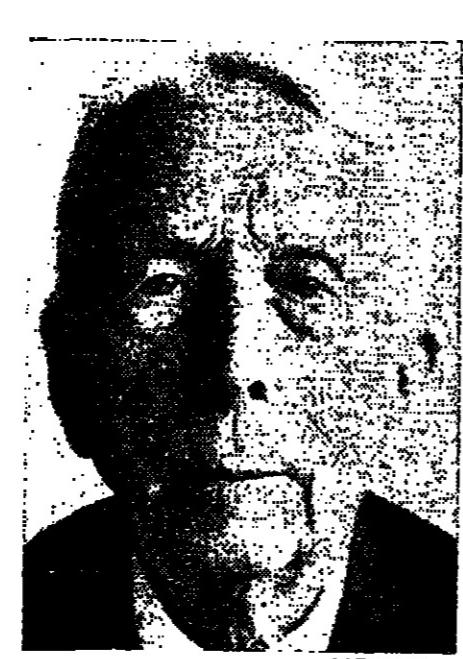
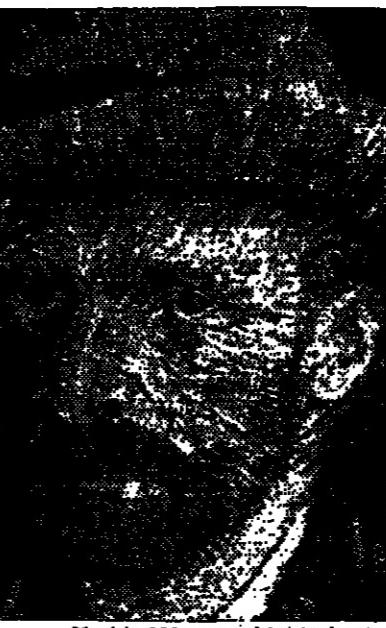
There are cars moving to be sure, but why do the persons within seem so wan and dispirited? Is it because they know some depressing secret—that the kettle will never boil, perhaps? A hopeless cab cruises in futile search of a fare. A lone bus moves past, one passenger aboard and he asleep on the deck.

Melancholy leaks into the bone marrow. What explains this long, long inspection of the shop window of Miser Repuke, the undertaker? Far away at Marble Arch, one knows, the right of free speech is enjoying its famous Sunday afternoon of exercise, but getting there would require a long ride through abandoned streets in which the dust can be heard accumulating on window panes.

Home. Dinner. Dirty dishes. Sitting there. "What time is it?" A reply. "Ah, is that all?" Or, "Do you think Monday will really come this time?" A reply. "Well, I'm only trying to make conversation." Grease glistening on a platter. A shaft of steely sunlight cuts through the stratus.

"Sun's coming out." No reply. Could there be anything left unread in this newspaper? "While dining at a country house in Essex, I was told . . ."

Clocks stop. Silences roll in from the street. The afternoon has not had a dent made in it. It will be hours yet before Trevor Howard will again win World War Two on the BBC. With English stamina. If Hitler had known about the English Sunday, perhaps he would never have trifled with Trevor Howard.

Vincent van Gogh
...the nephew
Ad Petersen**The Two
Vincent
Van Goghs**Vincent van Gogh
detail from self-portrait, 1887
Municipal Museum of Amsterdam

By Jules B. Farber

AMSTERDAM.—Vincent W. van Gogh, who recently turned 30, takes a train, then a trolley, every morning from his home in suburban Laren to his office in Amsterdam. There he works as the creative adviser for a state museum that will be dedicated to the art, letters and memorabilia of his uncle, Vincent van Gogh. The building, now under construction next to Amsterdam's Stedelijk (municipal) Museum, will open in 1972.

This Vincent van Gogh is the son of Theo, the artist's brother. It was his birth that crystallized the painter's suicidal melancholy and prompted him to write his brother that he felt himself one month too many for Theo to feed.

Vincent also said, "I often think of the little one. I think it is certainly better to bring up children than to give all your nervous energy to making pictures, but I am too old to go back on my steps."

The painter had visited Theo and his wife in Paris on May 18, 1890, when he saw the baby Vincent. Three days later he left for Auvers-sur-Oise, extremely depressed. On July 29, he committed suicide at the age of 37. Half a year later, on Jan. 21, 1891, Theo, his dedicated, heartbroken 33-year-old brother, died and was buried next to Vincent in the cemetery of Auvers-sur-Oise.

The "little one" grew up to be a publicity-savvy engineer who did not follow his father into the art world. Theo, an art dealer, had successfully sold works by Corot, Gauguin, Pissarro and Monet. Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum has had

using the income to support his painter brother, as well as his own family. But Theo was never able to sell one work by Vincent.

The alert, white-haired octogenarian Vincent W. van Gogh, who has "plucked-looking butcher's eyes," as French poet Antonin Artaud described them, greatly resembles his uncle. He has the same thin tight lips, the misty dark eyes, and the sharply-clipped nose.

Mr. van Gogh, after earning an engineering degree at the University of Delft in 1914, worked for 33 years as a consulting engineer specializing in industrial management. It was only in 1967 that he agreed to his present post as a coordinating liaison consultant with the museum architect and E.R. Meijer, his future director.

Mr. van Gogh, in his self-effacing manner, points out that "I really have no official job at the museum, but the Ministry of Culture and Recreation asked me to advise those who are doing the actual work. But don't forget that I'm really just a technician, an engineer."

Mr. van Gogh, in his self-effacing manner, points out that "I really have no official job at the museum, but the Ministry of Culture and Recreation asked me to advise those who are doing the actual work. But don't forget that I'm really just a technician, an engineer."

In this Van Gogh museum will be a permanent exhibition of some 150 paintings and sketches, 400 drawings, 700 letters, the artist's own collection of about 500 lithographs and clippings from illustrated newspapers, and a library of about 2,000 books and documents.

This impressive collection had been the inherited property of the engineer until he gave it all, in 1952, to a specially-created Vincent van Gogh Foundation.

Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum has had

several hundred Van Gogh paintings and drawings on loan from the engineer since 1930. When the Stedelijk relinquishes all these in 1972, the museum will lose its biggest drawing card. Surveys show that the Van Gogh brings in about 45 percent of the foreign visitors. The Kroller-Muller Museum, in the vast Hoge Veluwe parklands near Arnhem, will be allowed to keep the 60 paintings and 200 drawings that it got on loan from the Van Gogh Foundation. Now, the family owns no more works by the first Vincent.

"We used to keep about a dozen or so on the wall at home," Mr. van Gogh explained, "but I've turned all those in to the foundation. My children have a few unimportant works, on loan, as decoration in their homes and they can keep these until the museum opens. I've seen too many cases of fighting in families and things getting sold that should have stayed together. I know the prices Vincent gets today and I've eliminated any temptation to profit. For Vincent, all we have will be under one roof."

"I want to be sure that Vincent's works are properly presented and have the right light. Light, that's our biggest problem. It was so important in the mood of Vincent's paintings."

Does this Vincent ever paint? "I did my first free drawings when I was 68, but there's nothing to them. Only my family has seen them and they will stay hidden. None of my three children paints—they're all professional people. And I don't think any of my ten grandchildren will either."

When the crunch comes though—and it'll jolly well serve 'em all right—at least

PEOPLE:Women's Lib:
Two More Views

Mrs. Crabtree's movers.

one trio of chicks, employed in New York's Greenwich Village, by Bernice Crabtree, will not be totally unprepared for the rigors of GI life. Mrs. Crabtree, divorced with two sons, a former model and primitive dancer, and the concierge

Funko No. 1, colleague which she sells in her office, is the proprietor of America's first moving company staffed by females. "We're feminine, not feminists," Mrs. Crabtree was quick to explain. "I believe that people who are moving like to see pretty girls on the job. It can help make what otherwise might be a very hectic day become more pleasant."

The company, she said, and is for small moving jobs and ones where the customers have

items that they want handled with care. Rates are \$15 an hour for a small truck, a woman driver and two movers.

Ordinarily both of them women. The firm is thriving. Mrs. Crabtree noted with pleasure

that most of the publicity generated by the company's catchy name—Mother Truckers.

A farmer in Greensboro, N.C., reports the AP, embarrassed but determined after a chat with several of his more sophisticated neighbors, has compensated

of a swindle to the Greensboro Better Business Bureau. A fast-talking city slicker, it seems,

charged the farmer \$300 a month to recharge his lawn mowing rods.

DICK KORABEK

A farmer in Greensboro, N.C., reports the AP, embarrassed but determined after a chat with several of his more sophisticated neighbors, has compensated

of a swindle to the Greensboro Better Business Bureau. A fast-talking city slicker, it seems,

charged the farmer \$300 a month to recharge his lawn mowing rods.

DICK KORABEK

ANNOUNCEMENTS**AUTOMOBILES**

AMERICAN LEAVING SINCE 1969, 7,000
TELE. FREE U.S. Paris, Tel. 03-30-20-84.
1970 Volkswagen 1500, 333-84-09, Paris,
Box 73-549, Herald, Tel. 03-30-20-84.
"VALLEY" 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974,
automatic, bargain. Paris: 73-11-12-04.
MUSTANG 1969, convertible, 110 power,
U.S. 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, Paris:
73-11-12-04, Herald, Tel. 03-30-20-84.
FORD RANCHWAGON 1968, full power,
U.S. 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, Paris:
73-11-12-04, Herald, Tel. 03-30-20-84.
ROBERTSON'S LONG LODGE COR-
PORATION, C.J.C. C.J.C. C.J.C. C.J.C.
NIGHTS, BEAUTIFUL MOD-
IFIED. Call: Paris: 647-45-54.

FOR SALE & WANTED

ORIGINAL CIVIL WAR DIARY, Illustrated.
Illustrated. Tel. 03-30-20-84.
EXCELLENT condition. Chipped, no
holes, no water damage. Price: 100.
Very well worth your while to visit
us in Madrid. If you need more
information, do not hesitate to call.
TEMPLE FIELDINGS TRAVEL GUIDE
and see how he writes about us and our
way of life. You will be surprised to
see what he says about us and our
way of life. You will be pleased for a
lifetime!

MARLAU — Rey Francisco S.,
MADEIRA.
P.S. We're Americans, enjoying living
and working in Spain for the past
twenty years!

HOWARD Philip, from Canada, where are
you? Please phone Ruth in Hamburg.

SERVICES

CAR SHIPMENTS safe and reliable to
and from America. U.S.A. household
goods, TVs, radios, cameras, col-
lectibles, etc. Any destination. Richard Fisher
Gardner, 1000 Shadwell Street, London
E1, W.L. Tel. 01-734 6901.
AMERICAN AIRLINES, Chicago, Ill., 900
days 9-12-04, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300,
1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000,
2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600,
2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200,
3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800,
3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400,
4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000,
5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600,
5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200,
6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800,
6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400,
7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000,
8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600,
8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200,
9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800,
9900, 10000, 10100, 10200, 10300,
10400, 10500, 10600, 10700, 10800,
10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300,
11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800,
11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300,
12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800,
12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300,
13400, 13500, 13600, 13700, 13800,
13900, 14000, 14100, 14200, 14300,
14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 14800,
14900, 15000, 15100, 15200, 15300,
15400, 15500, 15600, 15700, 15800,
15900, 16000, 16100, 16200, 16300,
16400, 16500, 16600, 16700, 16800,
16900, 17000, 17100, 17200, 17300,
17400, 17500, 17600, 17700, 17800,
17900, 18000, 18100, 18200, 18300,
18400, 18500, 18600, 18700, 18800,
18900, 19000, 19100, 19200, 19300,
19400, 19500, 19600, 19700, 19800,
19900, 20000, 20100, 20200, 20300,
20400, 20500, 20600, 20700, 20800,
20900, 21000, 21100, 21200, 21300,
21400, 21500, 21600, 21700, 21800,
21900, 22000, 22100, 22200, 22300,
22400, 22500, 22600, 22700, 22800,
22900, 23000, 23100, 23200, 23300,
23400, 23500, 23600, 23700, 23800,
23900, 24000, 24100, 24200, 24300,
24400, 24500, 24600, 24700, 24800,
24900, 25000, 25100, 25200, 25300,
25400, 25500, 25600, 25700, 25800,
25900, 26000, 26100, 26200, 26300,
26400, 26500, 26600, 26700, 26800,
26900, 27000, 27100, 27200, 27300,
27400, 27500, 27600, 27700, 27800,
27900, 28000, 28100, 28200, 28300,
28400, 28500, 28600, 28700, 28800,
28900, 29000, 29100, 29200, 29300,
29400, 29500, 29600, 29700, 29800,
29900, 30000, 30100, 30200, 30300,
30400, 30500, 30600, 30700, 30800,
30900, 31000, 31100, 31200, 31300,
31400, 31500, 31600, 31700, 31800,
31900, 32000, 32100, 32200, 32300,
32400, 32500, 32600, 32700, 32800,
32900, 33000, 33100, 33200, 33300,
33400, 33500, 33600, 33700, 33800,
33900, 34000, 34100, 34200, 34300,
34400, 34